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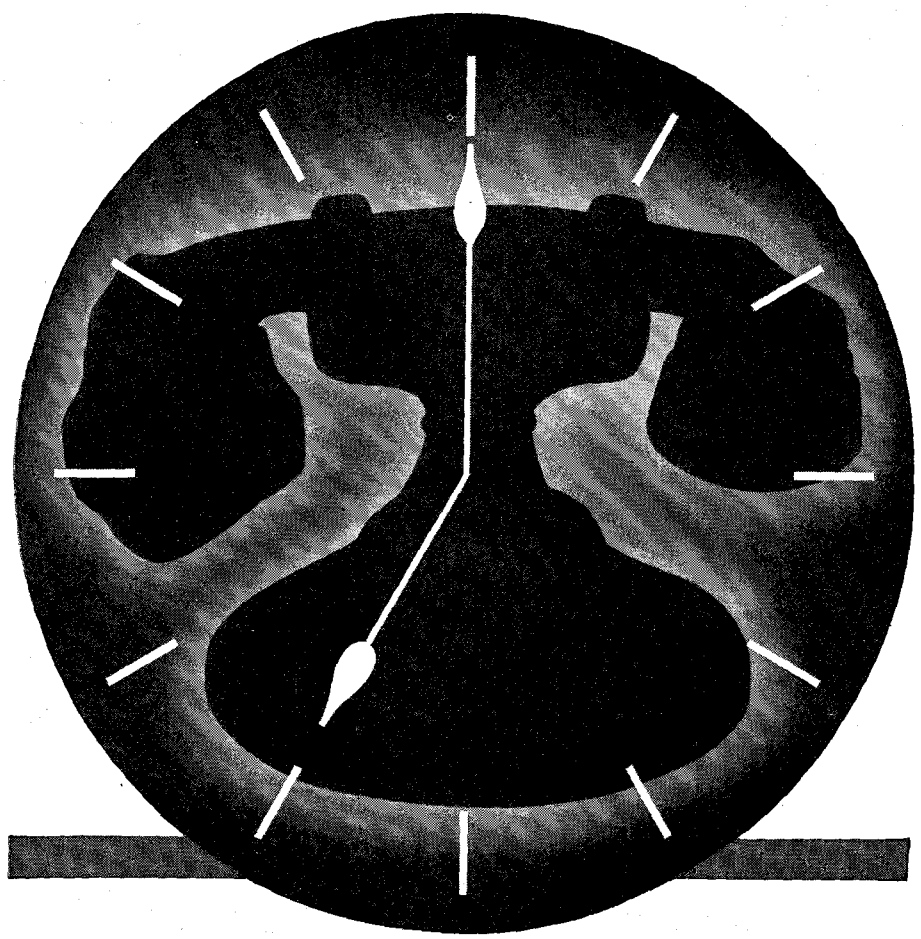

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The Literary Digest

for September 21, 1935

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 21, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

AFTER HUEY LONG: WHAT?—Some Observers See Chief Threat of Third Party Removed; Others Minimize the Late Senator's Importance; Goebel Case a Close Parallel

A new grave in Louisiana symbolized last week a new shift in national affairs. Even as a noisy steam-shovel was gouging a hole in the lawn of the Capitol at Baton Rouge for the vault that now holds the body of Huey P. Long, political observers from Coast to Coast were weighing the national significance of what had caused its clanking activity.

The bullet that put a period to Senator Long's career loosed a flood of political analysis and speculation. Most of it sluices through one channel: that the death of the Louisiana dictator means a smoothing of President Roosevelt's way in the 1936 campaign and a consequent loss to the G.O.P.

Threat Buried?

Some editors now see an entirely different political set-up. With Senator Long, they say, was buried the chief threat of a third party. With him, too, went the best chance of the Republicans to triumph in 1936 through the fight he had planned on Roosevelt and his possible splitting of the Democratic Party.

Other observers take a different view. They say Long was a highly vocal but nationally unimportant marplot who would have annoyed the President but could not possibly have brought about his defeat. As for his home State of Louisiana, that is a different story. What will happen there, now that the dictator is dead, stirs wide speculation. There are all kinds of predictions—that there will be more bloodshed and possibly political chaos, that the Long machine will fall apart, that it will carry on as he wished, that the long-suffering opposition will seize control of the State and undo all the late Senator's work.

Other Famous Assassinations in the United States

April 14, 1865—Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

July 2, 1881—James A. Garfield, President of the United States.

October 28, 1893—Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago.

January 30, 1900—William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky.

September 6, 1901—William McKinley, President of the United States.

December 30, 1905—Frank Steunenberg, Ex-Governor of Idaho.

February 15, 1933—Anton J. Cermak, Mayor of Chicago.

With the chief threat of a third party removed, President Roosevelt "is relieved from a considerable quantity of political anxiety," said Mark Sullivan in one of his copyrighted newspaper articles. "He is now under smaller political compulsion to cater to the radicals.

"While Long lived Mr. Roosevelt felt obliged to go as far in the radical direction as would give the radicals little reason for running Long on a third ticket. Mr. Roosevelt's announcement of a 'distribution of wealth' policy last June, everybody assumed, was a gesture designed to take some of the potency away from Long's 'Share-the-Wealth' slogan. . . .

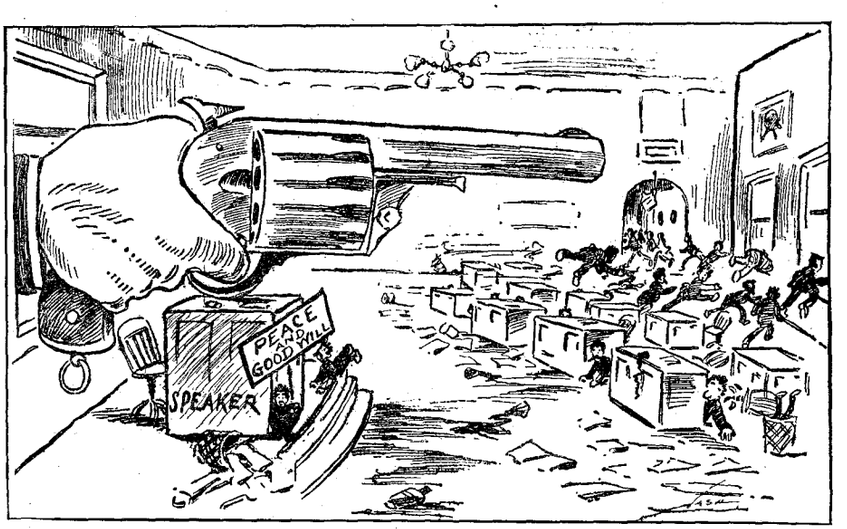
"The largest political result of Long's death is that Mr. Roosevelt, relieved of the intimidation of Long and knowing the radicals have no one but himself to vote for, is free to turn toward the political Right if he chooses."

Exaggerated

David Lawrence, another widely read Washington correspondent, discounts the idea that Long could have upset Mr. Roosevelt's chances for reelection.

"His influence in national politics has always been exaggerated, due to his unique personality," Mr. Lawrence says and continues:

"The opportunity to defeat Mr. Roosevelt has not been and is not to be found in a splitting off of an extreme radical wing, for the radicals certainly will not desert Mr. Roosevelt in order to make easier the election of a Republican stand-patter. The 1936 campaign will probably be fought as a battle between radical and conservative groups in American politics and the only question really to be determined is what wisdom and statesmanship will be exhibited by the leaders of conservative thought in America in affording the people a medium



Kentucky in January, 1900

"A new Speaker in the Chair of the Kentucky Legislature"
—Nash in the Detroit Journal *(1900)*

Louisiana in September, 1935

"The Senator from Louisiana yields"
—Seibel in Richmond Times-Dispatch

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through which all anti-New Deal votes can be transmitted.

"To this correspondent, it seems abundantly clear that a mere campaign between the nominee of the Republican Party, as hitherto constituted, on the one hand, and Mr. Roosevelt, on the other, can not but result in the triumph of the President by a comfortable majority of electoral votes.

Fusion

"The fusion or coalition of all conservative elements opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's policies, if brought about either under a reorganized Republican Party or through the formation of a really liberal conservative party with a name that would bring Republicans and Democrats into the fold, must constitute the only formidable threat to Mr. Roosevelt's reelection that can be devised to-day. Such a combination could defeat Mr. Roosevelt by a close margin."

Senator Long, Administration gadfly, had threatened to fight Mr. Roosevelt in the National Convention and to lead a third party. Both plans were music to Republican ears.

"The nucleus of Huey's third party, as he planned it," according to George R. Holmes, Washington Correspondent of International News Service, "was, first, of all his own followers, secondly, those of Father Coughlin, the Detroit radio priest, and, thirdly, those who subscribed to the philosophy of Dr. Francis E. Townsend, the aging California physician, who brought out the novel idea that the Federal Government should pay $200 a month to all persons who passed the age of sixty. [Father Coughlin was at Hyde Park, New York, to visit President Roosevelt when he heard of Senator Long's death; he said it was "the most regrettable thing in modern history."]

Tom-Tom

"Huey's own political tom-tom was 'share the wealth' and 'every man a king.' Father Coughlin's was, and is, radical monetary reform. Doctor Townsend's was, and is, old-age security through the pension plan. Among the three of them, provided they could get together, they were in a position to make trouble next year for the regular nominees of both parties, and especially for Mr. Roosevelt. . . .

"But the leader had to be Huey himself. Doctor Townsend is too old. Father Coughlin is a cleric whose robes constitute an automatic barrier to political leadership. With Huey gone, the Leftists scan the political horizon to find it pretty well deserted so far as effectual leadership is concerned. Out of the ashes may arise an insurgent Messiah but nobody could discern him to-day."

The Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.) agrees that there is no real leader in sight, saying: "Governor Talmadge of Georgia dislikes the New Deal, but his reactionary program makes no appeal to the masses."

Struggle

If the Kingfish's national plans died with him, not so those he had set on foot in his own bailiwick. His lieutenants swore they would carry on as he wished. But even as

© International

Father Coughlin condoled: "The most regrettable thing in modern history"

his mantle descended upon Gov. O. K. Allen (see page 38), there were predictions of a scramble for power. Outstanding candidates for leadership, besides Governor Allen, were Acting Lieut. Gov. James A. Noe (see page 38), Speaker of the House Allen J. Ellender, Seymour Weiss, President of the New Orleans Dock Board, and Wade O. Martin, Chairman of the State Public Service Commission.

Bitterness

It was reported that Governor Allen would resign, that Noe would take office and appoint Allen to the Senate seat left vacant by Long's death.

Meanwhile the Square Deal Association, unrelenting foe of Long in his single-handed control of the State, took the leadership in a renewed fight to wipe out all the "unjust laws" his legislators had written on the statute-books. With all the bitterness and hatred of the old quarrel welling up anew, the struggle is expected to reach its climax at the primaries in January.

Parallel

The assassination of Senator Long by Dr. Carl A. Weiss in the State Capitol was a close parallel of that of Gov. William Goebel of Kentucky on January 30, 1900—an astonishingly close parallel in some respects. Goebel, a fiery, flamboyant leader whose methods were similar to Long's, was shot by a concealed assailant while entering the State House Grounds at Frankfort. He was sworn in on his death-bed.

"He was a Napoleon of politics if ever one lived," Irvin S. Cobb, a native Kentuckian, once wrote of him. "He had audacity, ruthlessness, a genius of leadership, an instinct for absolute despotism, a gift for organization, a perfect disregard for other men's right or lives where his own wishes were concerned: the brain to plan and the will to execute.

"He had devoted followers by the thousand and hundreds called him their friend, but I do not believe that any living creature ever read the inside of that dark and lonely soul of his. He had lieutenants to do his bidding, but in Goebel's camp there was only one commander—and that was Goebel."

Another assassination recalled by the Long case was that of Frank Steunenberg, ex-Governor of Idaho, who was killed by a bomb at the entrance of his home on December 30, 1905. The murder followed mine-labor troubles in Idaho. Of the four men arrested, three were acquitted and the fourth sent to prison for life. In that trial two men who later became giants in their field were arrayed on opposite sides, William E. Borah, now a member of the Senate, for the prosecution, and Clarence Darrow, famous Chicago lawyer, for the defense.

Borah and Long

Borah, it may be noted, was the only Senator for whom Long showed marked respect, the only man who could make him stop talking and sit down. This he would do by interrupting the Louisianian with a casual question or whispering to him as he passed his desk. Altho they were of different political faiths, Long held Borah in high esteem. He recently said he would call off his third-party plans and support Borah if he ran for President on the Republican ticket.

What Now?

"After Huey Long—What?" is a question asked by many editors. And most of them are quick to supply their own answer. They believe that the power he centralized in his swift rise from poverty to the dictatorship of a State at forty-two will be quickly dissipated. Possibly in his own State his works will be carried on for a time, they think, but his national influence as manifested in such activities as the "Share-the-Wealth" plan can not survive.

"So far as the national political picture is concerned, Long's death is not important," said the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.). It is the hope of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.-Dem.) that "by wholly peaceful and lawful means the memory of the Long régime may be wiped out and Louisiana brought back to the Union. The clever Senator's machine may go on for a time under its present momentum. That it will continue for any considerable period it would be unfair to the Pelican State to assume."

"Long is dead, but there are others of his kind," warned the New York *World-Telegram* (Ind.). "And the lesson that this nation should learn from his career is that, given a combination of conditions and the man, a dictatorship in this country is just as possible as was the dictatorship which he set up in Louisiana."

Epitaph

Striking a common note of many editorials, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.) summed up:

"Huey Long and all that he represented will soon be but a memory, the memory of a strange and picturesque figure that troubled the American scene for a little while and then passed into oblivion."

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WPA Becomes PWA's Big Brother

President Roosevelt Smooths Over Differences Between Secretary Ickes and Administrator Hopkins and Gives Go-Ahead Signal to Low-Cost Projects That Offer Work

Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell likes snappy phrases as well as natty clothes. The New Deal's mastodon Public-Works projects he calls "The Third Economy." At the Summer White House in Hyde Park, New York, last week, President Roosevelt decided it was time to inject economy into "The Third Economy."

Under the law, the President must give the final O.K. on projects for expending the $4,000,000,000 works-relief fund. He called together Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes and Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins and told his two key-men in "The Third Economy" to compose their differences and unite for a common task.

The result was that the bulk of the money left in the $4,000,000,000 fund will go for low-cost projects under Mr. Hopkins's WPA, rather than to larger construction projects under Secretary Ickes's PWA.

Writing in the *Review of Reviews*, Raymond Clapper called Mr. Hopkins "the mainspring of the whole program." President Roosevelt's decision made Mr. Hopkins just that.

The Clapper article remarked that—

"This Iowa boy, swearing, poker-playing, wise-cracking social worker, who has run FERA without fear or favor of politicians all over the country . . . is the real stage-manager of the work-relief show. He is the man whose business is to see that the props are on, that the cast knows its lines, and that the tempo keeps up to the speed ordered by the producer in the White House."

Consolation

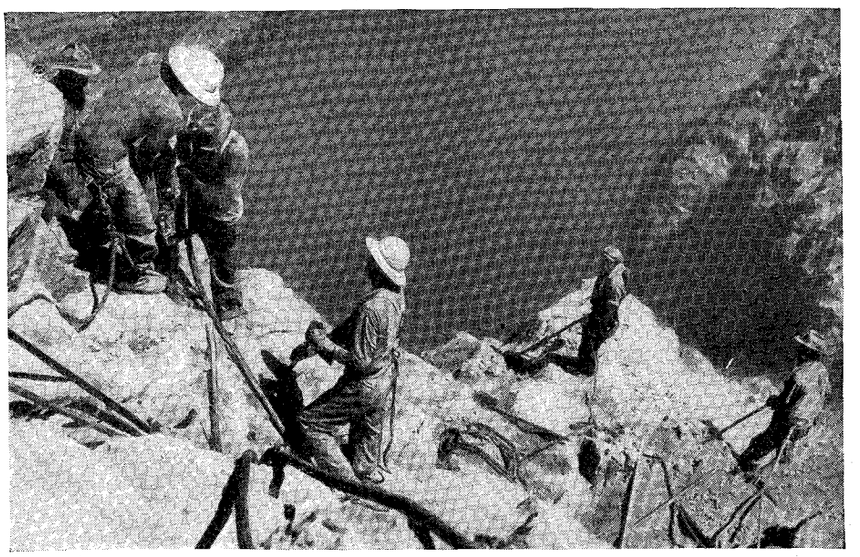
By way of consolation, the President promised Secretary Ickes that the PWA should have at least $250,000,000 of the fund.

The Washington Correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.) pointed out that there was no personal feud between the two men. They differed merely as to method.

Mr. Hopkins had ruled out about 2,000 projects, approved by Secretary Ickes, on the ground that they involved too much cost for materials in relation to the amount that would be paid out in direct wages to Labor. In other words, so much would be paid out for materials and other costs that not enough of the appropriation would be left to pay wages and thus afford work-relief, the ultimate object of the program.

Funds of the appropriation now remaining unallocated amount to approximately $1,250,000,000.

The President announced that he had approved projects totaling $200,000,000, representing a 45 per cent. grant by the Government, to which will be added $225,000,000 by various municipalities, making the total $425,000,000. Some projects, already authorized, will be canceled, and the money used for new work.



Wide World

Public works: Mr. Ickes gets consolation; Mr. Hopkins, more money

Half of the $200,000,000 allocated to the urban housing-program will be transferred to PWA projects, and $85,000,000 will be used for direct relief for six weeks, which the President characterized as a mopping-up process.

Tentative figures for rural rehabilitation, rural relief, and rural housing for the balance of the year have been arrived at, but were not announced. Slum-clearance may be handled through a revolving fund, the general idea being that the people organize a corporate entity and return to the Government bonds of that entity.

This step would require legislation, but the President pointed out that such securities would have a definite value, and form the basis of a permanent program for slum-clearance.

Outline

It was last January that President Roosevelt outlined his $4,000,000,000 plan to Congress. Then he said that all work undertaken by the Government "should be useful—not just for a day, or for a year, but useful in the sense that it affords permanent improvement in living conditions, or that it creates future new wealth for the nation."

He mentioned specifically slum-clearance, rural housing, rural electrification, and other large-scale projects of the kind. But the cost of these things proved high, and so, as Mr. Roosevelt phrased it, he was forced by "the arithmetic of the situation" to seek a large number of extremely low-cost projects in order to bring down the average expenditure for each new job created.

The decision reached at Hyde Park may be regarded as a compromise. But there is still much dissatisfaction with the WPA. The Dayton *Journal* (Rep.) said before the conference was held that "communities with plans for hospitals, schools, and comparable projects are howling over substitutions which Mr. Hopkins is making.

"Organized Labor is getting its back up over this situation also, for the reason that workers got prevailing wages on PWA projects, whereas 'boondoggling' and leaf-raking pay only a subsistence allowance. Many communities are taking the Hopkins plans and making the best of them, but realize all the while that after the money has been spent there will be little to show for it."

Many papers agree with the opinion of the Grand Rapids *Press* (Ind.) "that as long as Mr. Hopkins is to make the final decision on relief expenditures the work-relief program would be facilitated if he had full charge of the PWA."

"If the unemployed were starving, and the country daily sinking deeper into the mire of depression, hasty action on work-relief would be understandable," says the Washington *Post* (Ind.). "But there is no present emergency that can excuse a mad rush to shift 3,500,000 men from direct relief to work-relief rolls by some arbitrarily fixed date."

"Fiasco"

Under the caption, "A $4,000,000,000 Fiasco," the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* (Ind.-Rep.) says that "up to the present time not a single person has been employed on any PWA job, payment for which is proposed out of the $4,000,000,000. Furthermore there has been constant diminution in official planning of the amount proposed to be allotted to PWA.

"Even in the matter of provision of jobs to take men off the dole, the work-relief program is far behind the scheduled program, and speed for which there is no precedent in the previous record will have to be made if performance is to come anywhere near promise."

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Mr. Farley Looks Forward

Optimistic "Sunny Jim" Sees Roosevelt Reelected and New York State Safe for Democrats—But Opponents Jeer at His Forecasts

"Big Jim" Farley is back at work, and at Binghamton, New York, this Friday and Saturday, more than 8,000 leading Democrats, county chairmen, delegates of organized veterans, and others, will be basking in the glow of his smile.

"I am looking forward with pleasure to meeting and conferring with the Party leaders, confident that the results will be a complete Democratic victory on election day," said the Postmaster General in a typically radiant statement the other day, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New York.

Tour

Returning recently to the East from a political sales-trip that took in territory as far West as Hawaii, Mr. Farley, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, reported to his Presidential Chief at the Summer White House, Hyde Park.

Fresh from telling the President the results of his political tour, he moved to the ninety-foot-long office in Washington which he occupies in his capacity as Postmaster General. From the oak-paneled sanctum he issued a statement. "He expected 100 per cent. Roosevelt-instructed delegates to the next National Convention from every State in the Union," said the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.).

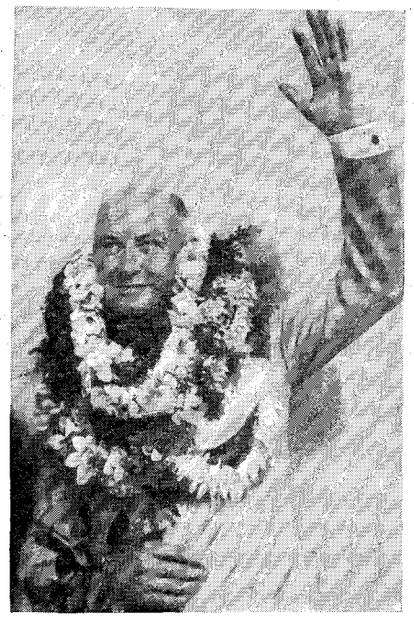
Chewing gum and sipping water, the 215-pounder is using all the energy in his six feet, two and one-half inches of muscular heft to prepare for the President's 1936 campaign.

"Sunny Jim's" perpetual optimism gets on the nerves of his opponents at times. The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.), for instance, commented as follows on Mr. Farley's report that President Roosevelt's reelection was assured: "Gladsome Jim came back, a girlish bloom on his round sun-kissed cheeks and the music of the Pacific in his ears, to bring to Franklin D. the glad tidings that from Passamaquoddy to Honolulu the heart of the people beat as one and that Santa Claus was still sitting pretty. What a pity that such sweet and trustful innocence must be disillusioned by the rough and ugly facts of life!"

Salesman

Jim Farley is a practised salesman, whether he is selling cement or Presidents to his fellow Americans. Early in life, in the hard school of small-town politics, he learned the value of a smile and a memory for the first names of thousands of men and women.

Born forty-seven years ago at Grassy Point, New York, he became Town Clerk in 1912 as a Democrat, and retained that post until 1919. Under the protecting wing of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, he advanced through minor political and Party posts



Wide World

James A. Farley, far-traveling ambassador of Democratic good-will

until he was appointed a member of the New York State Athletic Commission in 1924. He became Chairman of the Commission, and, later, Chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee. A building-supply company owned by Mr. Farley grew with him.

Prior to the 1932 Democratic National Convention "Smiling Jim" coined the slogan, "There is magic in the name of Roosevelt." Driven home with the Farley smile and hand-shake, it was a potent factor in obtaining the Democratic candidacy for the gentleman from Hyde Park.

Full Speed

The smile, the hand-shake, and the Farley brain are running at full speed now, and the Postmaster General's activities are being closely watched by politicians all over the country.

"Jim Farley is richly endowed by nature for the exalted . . . rôle which he now occupies," Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen have written in *Harper's Magazine*.

"He has an iron constitution, imperturbable good nature, a genius for making friends, and a highly mobile sense of consistency," they observe.

"No one in the Administration, including Roosevelt, has as many personal friends among Washington newspaper men.

". . . No local political leader is too insignificant for him to neglect. A year after meeting him Jim will be able to slap him on the back, call him by his first name, and inquire after his wife and children. During the interval, Jim will have written him half a dozen letters all in green ink and signed 'Sincerely, Jim.'"

Deeper Breathing

President's Reassurance to Business Called a Tonic to Trade

President Roosevelt's recent letter to Roy W. Howard, head of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, promising a "breathing spell" to business, turned the spotlight last week on the current industrial revival.

Business and Labor agreed that America was stepping on the gas. Friends of the President said that his sunny message from the Summer White House was a vital factor in spurring and continuing this upward trend. Mr. Roosevelt's enemies declared heatedly that he merely was taking credit for prevailing conditions.

Backing the optimism expressed to their chief by the country's chief, the Scripps-Howard Newspapers printed a full-page advertisement in leading newspapers of twenty-five cities last week. Recovery facts, collected by the group's business department, and verified by Standard Statistics, Inc., confirmed the warming head-line:

"SEEING IS BELIEVING!"
SAYS AMERICAN BUSINESS

Bristling statistics mobilized against the depression state of mind showed increased activity in the last few months in the following categories: motors, gasoline, bank deposits, machinery, farm implements, building materials, department stores, mail-order houses, chain stores, steel, tobacco, travel, aviation, amusements, carloadings—and, most cheery listing of all to business men and investors, earnings.

The combination of such figures and the President's heartening phrases were reflected in a spirited Wall Street boom.

The American Federation of Labor emphasized the import of Mr. Roosevelt's letter with its monthly report. The buying-power of the workers, said Organized Labor's G.H.Q., had been lifted to higher levels in 1934 by the NRA.

The connection of the President's message with reviving confidence was noted by the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* (Ind.-Dem.), which editorially observed: ". . . the general reaction has been marked. While Wall Street was recording its skepticism, buying orders have been pouring in from the country, driving the rising market still farther up the scale. . . ."

Hostility

Certain Wall Street elements and the Communists united—curiously enough—on interpreting the Roosevelt letter as a political move. Frank R. Kent, noted for his hostile reaction to Presidential statements, maintained his distrust. "The fact, of course," he wrote in *The Wall Street Journal*, "is that his letter to Mr. Howard, like his 'soak-the-rich' tax bill, is distinctly political."

Joining the attack was the New York *Daily Worker* (Communist), which said editorially: "Roosevelt's policies . . . only represent a skilful effort to slide most reactionary policies into force behind a smoke-screen of demagogic chatter."

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Reunion at Gettysburg

"Reb" and Yank to March On Famous Battle-Field

Each year the veterans of the War Between the States meet in convention to talk over the War, to renew old acquaintances, and to parade. But North is still North, and South is still South. The United Confederate Veterans meet in one encampment. The Grand Army of the Republic meets in another.

Two weeks ago, in Amarillo, Texas, the Confederate Veterans had their annual encampment. It was a reunion scarcely different from those of other years until Paul Roy, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, came before it. Mr. Roy, representing the Governor of Pennsylvania, invited the veterans to join with their former foes, as they had done in 1913, in a joint encampment at Gettysburg in 1938. The veterans considered, wrangled, and accepted.

"The convention at Amarillo was unanimous in favor of a joint meeting," said Gen. Harry Rene Lee, new Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, "but only on condition that the Confederate Flag fly alongside the Stars and Stripes completely unfurled."

In 1913, the Confederate flag was carried furled after the G.A.R. had demanded it. This time, however, the Confederate Veterans were adamant.

In Grand Rapids, Michigan, the Grand Army of the Republic held its annual encampment last week. Only 500 G.A.R. veterans attended this year, their average age was ninety-one, and the youngest veteran was eighty-five. The invitation from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the condition imposed by the United Confederate Veterans, were the main topics.

Tide Turned

"I fought that [Confederate] flag, and I'll never march under it," cried one Union veteran. Others backed him up. It seemed for a time as tho there would be no joint reunion. But Alfred E. Stacey, retiring Commander-in-Chief, turned the tide.

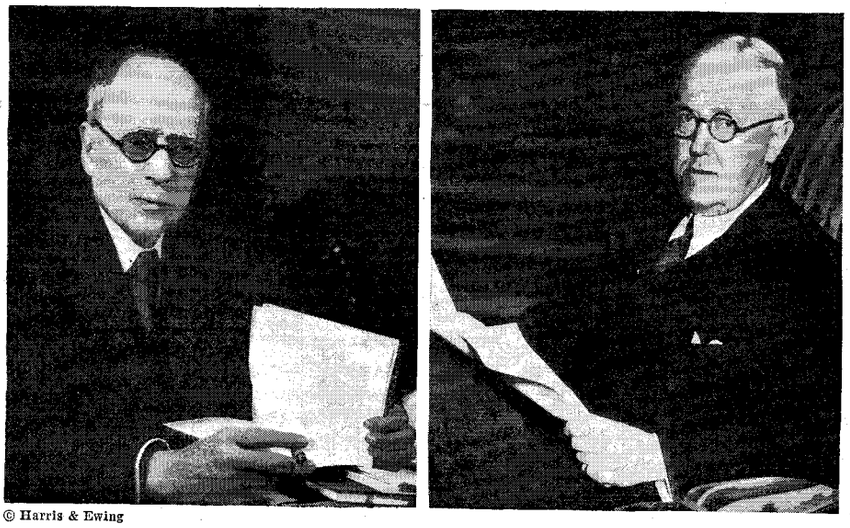
"As I see it," he said, "Pennsylvania is inviting the Confederates and the Grand Army of the Republic separately to meet on the scene of the famous battle at the same time. We have no right to dictate as to whether their other guests shall display their colors." The members of the convention agreed. The reunion was assured.

"The spirit of such a reunion," said the Grand Rapids *Press*, "will be the spirit of hate forgotten, of the strife buried. Let Yank and Reb each shake out his old flag. It will quicken the heart of America to see them marching together, a tattered remnant of the brave young host that once stormed the green slopes of that same Gettysburg."

The Christian Science Monitor praised the plan for a joint encampment: "It means looking forward instead of backward, the disappearance of a remnant of sectionalism and the emergence of a wider sense of patriotism that forgives—and forgets—the separating bitterness of 1861-'65."

Constitutionality at the Bar

Early Court Tests Are Planned for Wagner Labor Act and Utility Measure, as Soft-Coal Men Fight "Little NRA"



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Famous members of the bar who are to handle cases testing the constitutionality of New Deal laws: James M. Beck (left) *and John W. Davis*

"The New National Labor Relations Board is evidently far from eager for an early test of the constitutional validity of the Wagner Act, under which it functions," said the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.) on September 7. "Quite properly the members of the Board wish to familiarize themselves with the working of the law before having to go to court to defend it against legal attack.

"Hence Chairman Joseph Warren Madden's . . . insistence that the Board can be concerned only with disputes actually affecting interstate commerce.

"However, even if the Board should restrict itself to matters definitely affecting interstate commerce its activities can be attacked on other grounds. . . . It is probable that test-cases will develop around the definitions of 'unfair labor practises' contained in the law, regardless of how limited will be the scope of the application of the act by the Board.

"Employers are likely to be readier to challenge the enforcement of the unfair labor-practise provisions. . . . Tests of the Wagner Act are probable within the near future."

Correct

Last week, *The Journal of Commerce* was proved correct. A confidential preliminary report prepared by a subcommittee of the newly created Lawyers' Vigilance Committee, which is investigating the legal aspects of the New Deal under the auspices of the American Liberty League, was said to hold that certain phases of the Act are unconstitutional. It is a foregone conclusion that a test-suit will be started soon.

The Wagner Bill is not the only New Deal measure to come under fire recently.

Last week, sixteen coal-companies operating in Harlan County, Kentucky, filed a suit of injunction against the enforcement of the Guffey-Snyder Act, setting up a "little NRA" for their industry. They condemned it as a vehicle of five different kinds of unconstitutionality.

They were but following in the steps of the Carter Coal Company, of Stevenson, Maryland, which, less than twenty-four hours after the President's signature had been attached to the Bill, asked the District of Columbia Supreme Court to prevent the enforcement of the law on some eight counts of alleged unconstitutionality.

"This prospect of a prompt testing of the Guffey-Snyder law is in accord with sound public policy," says the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.).

The Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) does not agree.

"A move," it says, "to bring the Guffey soft-coal law before the courts immediately is, in a way, to be regretted. To be preferred, for more than one reason, is a situation that would have permitted, before the constitutionality test, a demonstration of the claims made for the law as an economic cure-all for a long sick industry."

Testing

Last week, also, the Edison Electric Institute, which represents 90 per cent. of the public-utility industry of the country, announced that preliminary plans had been mapped for a legal test of the Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Act.

It was announced that the Institute, determined that "The question of the constitutionality of certain Federal statutes adversely affecting the electric light and power industry should, in the interests of all, be judicially determined as soon as possible," has retained the services of John W. Davis, former Democratic Presidential candidate; Newton D. Baker, who was Secretary of War in the Cabinet of Woodrow Wilson; James M. Beck, former Solicitor General, and Forney Johnston of Birmingham, Alabama.

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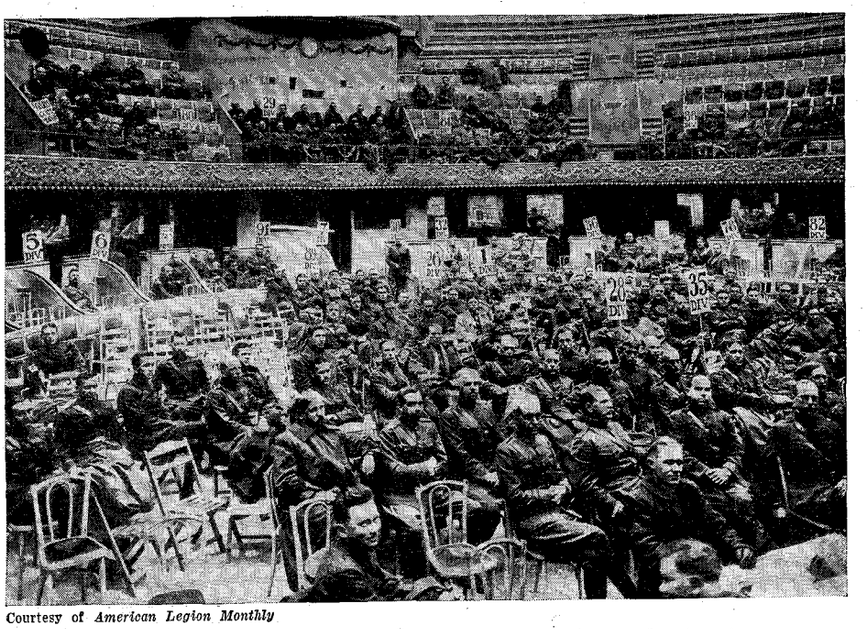
Paris in 1919—Next Week in St. Louis

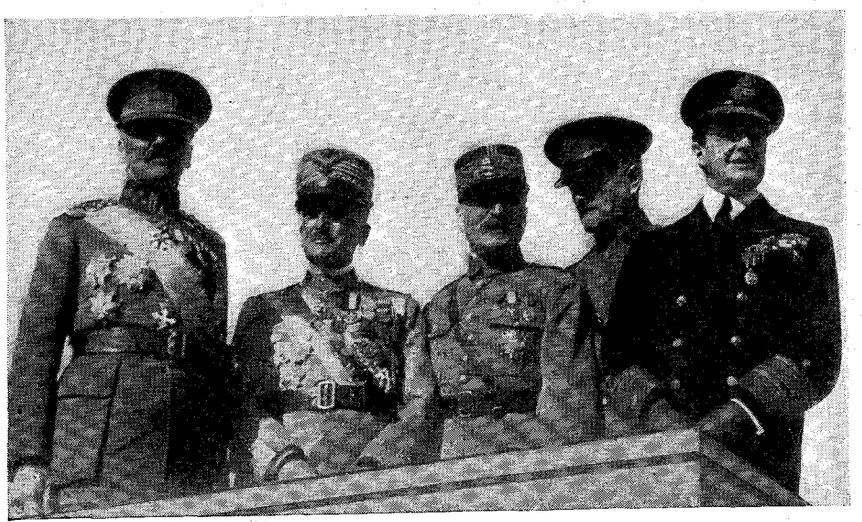
Wide World

American infantry advancing on the Western Front during the last days of the War. After this, on their way home, some of them united to form the American Legion



Courtesy of *American Legion Monthly*

Here on March 15 and 16, 1919, in an old Paris playhouse, the American Legion was born. Scene at the first caucus in the Cirque de Paris



Courtesy of *American Legion Monthly*

In 1921 the Legion was host to these warriors: left to right, *Generals Jacques of Belgium and Diaz of Italy, Marshal Foch, General Pershing, and Admiral Beatty*

The Legion's Creed

(*A Statement for The Literary Digest*)

"The first and primary purpose of the American Legion is the perpetuation of the United States, and the institutions and principles of free democracy upon which the Republic is founded. In our Americanism programs we are fighting, and will continue to fight, for that purpose.

"Second only to the protection of our country, the Legion stands unqualifiedly for justice to World War veterans. We hold that it is the sacred duty of the Federal Government to provide adequate care and protection for the disabled, and the widows and orphans of deceased veterans. From this stand we shall never retreat.

"We hold that the Government's debt to all World War veterans, which specifically is acknowledged in the adjusted service certificates, should be paid immediately.

"The Legion's history is one of accomplishment. We are spending now more than one million a year for the needy children and orphans of World War veterans, and for every needy child we are working for laws guaranteeing them a square deal and an even chance in life. In every part of the country we are rendering community service in its highest forms.

"We are turning our efforts more vigorously to the problems of highway safety and the promotion of law and order.

"In a word, the Legion creed is service to America. I am confident the St. Louis Convention will reaffirm our stand."

FRANK N. BELGRANO, JR.,
National Commander, the American Legion.

[*Photograph on the cover of this issue shows Commander Belgrano,* center, *and Edward A. Hayes, former Commander,* right, *at last year's convention.*]

Keystone

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., one of the original group who founded the Legion

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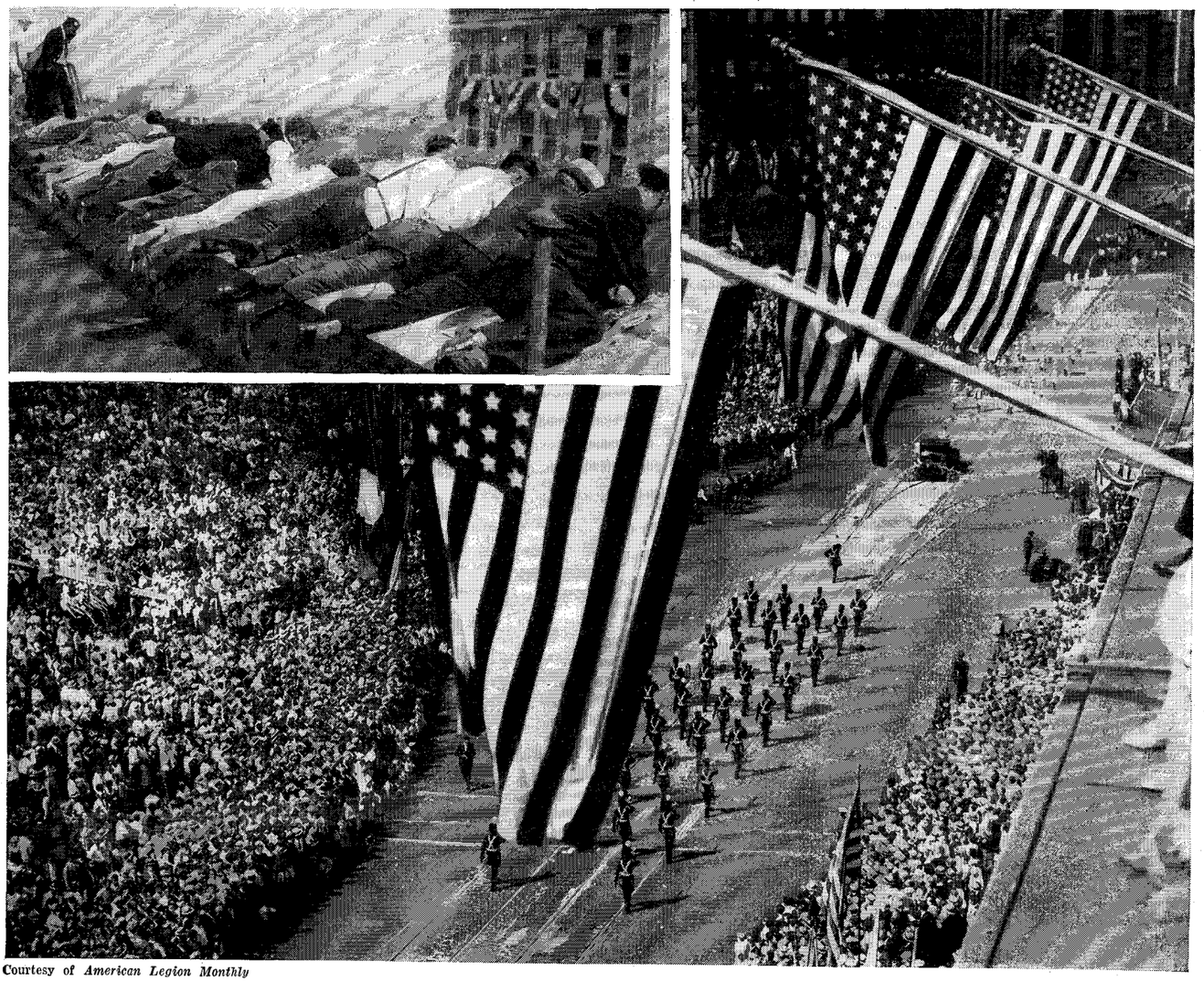

Courtesy of *American Legion Monthly*

When the American Legion comes to town for a national convention, the city is theirs. The above shows how Detroit turned out to welcome the veterans in 1931

Acme

No convention of the Legion would be complete without this well-known form of transportation

Keystone

Helping to forget the War: A Legion band from Milwaukee on a friendly visit to Berlin last year

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Topics in Brief

THIS WAR IS BROUGHT TO YOU BY COURTESY OF THE SO AND SO OIL CO —
MUSSOLINI — IS DOWN — HE'S UP! — SELASSIE STRIKES OUT — OH BOY! WHAT A WAR!!
GRAHAM McNAMEE
ETHIOPIA

Almost Anything May Happen

—*Thomas in the Detroit* News

ALL men are born free and equal, but grow up into a graduated income-tax world. —*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

CONSTITUTION Day, like Mother's Day, should be carefully observed throughout the year.—*Indianapolis Star.*

POSSIBLY the New Deal's purpose is to sow the wind and let the Republicans reap the whirlwind.—*Toledo Blade.*

LISTEN, William, conservative Democrats think a Hearst third party would be a hearse party.—*Dallas Morning News.*

So many people are now in favor of Borah for President that he must be about ready to oppose the idea.—*Saginaw Daily News.*

THE world's geography-lesson passes from the Balkans and Eastern Asia to the map of Africa.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

WHAT'S the technique in dealing with a potato bootlegger? Do you drive quietly up a side lane and ask for Ezry?—*Detroit News.*

APPARENTLY the only time the League of Nations can stop a war is when there isn't going to be one anyhow.—*Ohio State Journal.*

AT those parties reported given in Washington by lobbyists, a popular number undoubtedly is "My Bill."—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.*

DON'T forget that you are a part of all of the people who can be fooled some of the time.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

IF you want to flatter somebody, just look serious and ask him what he thinks of the general situation.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

WE have bought and paid for so much prosperity we wouldn't know what to do with it if it were delivered.—*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.*

IF everybody who wants a piece of government money got it either the Depression of the Government would be ended.—*Indianapolis News.*

THERE is equality left in the old world. Any little European boy has a chance to grow up and some day become an unknown soldier.—*Portland Oregonian.*

So many natives are being given jobs at the Metropolitan Opera House that it will hardly seem like an American artistic institution.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

A "WORK-relief mural" has been put into a Bronx high school. A few old-fashioned CWA boys leaning against a wall would give you the picture.—*Portland Oregonian.*

MONOTONOUS voices have ruined many executive careers, it is said. Including the monotonous voice of the people as expressed on election day.—*Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.*

TO-DAY'S Football Play.—Selassie tried a quick pass to Vacuum, who dropped the ball as Hull hit him hard a few yards from the goal-posts.—*New York Sun.*

SOME of our business friends say that their spell of breathing is of the mirror variety, and that no moisture is yet visible. —*New York Herald Tribune.*

MARCONI is at work on an antiaircraft ray, calculated to paralyze the ignition system of a motor. Our garage is full of these every January.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

ANOTHER sign of the change of the seasons is that the gloomy looking fellow you see on the streets isn't a business man; he's a football-coach.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

IT is strange, as certain European diplomaniacs are discovering, how an olive-branch can smart when it is waved firmly enough in the right direction.—*Kansas City Star.*

THEATER managers complain that on nights when they hang out the S.R.O. sign they are bothered by a lot of people who come in and apply for government loans.—*Judge.*

AT eighty-three a Tennessee farmer has journeyed to Knoxville, forty-one miles away, for the first time in his life. It must be the gipsy in him.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

IN Costa Rica's new coinage the equivalent of a dollar is known as a colon. A half-dollar, we presume, will be a semi-colon, with two-bits about equal to a comma. —*Southern Lumberman.*

A JAVA man has sent a contribution to Iowa's old-age assistance fund. Apparently word of the country's plight is getting around, despite all we are doing to hush it up.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

THIS is a big country. To city folks, the AAA attributes the high price of meat to last year's drought. To the farmers, it is explained that the slaughter of pigs brought prosperity on the hoof.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE mobilization of 300 National Guardsmen to protect a municipal election in Tampa, Florida, will amuse the Nicaraguans, who are now able to supervise their elections without our military intervention. —*Detroit Free Press.*

GUESTS at a New York night-club were held up by bandits and robbed of all their money and valuables. The management of the club took the loss quite philosophically, realizing that these are days of keen commercial competition.—*Humorist (London).*

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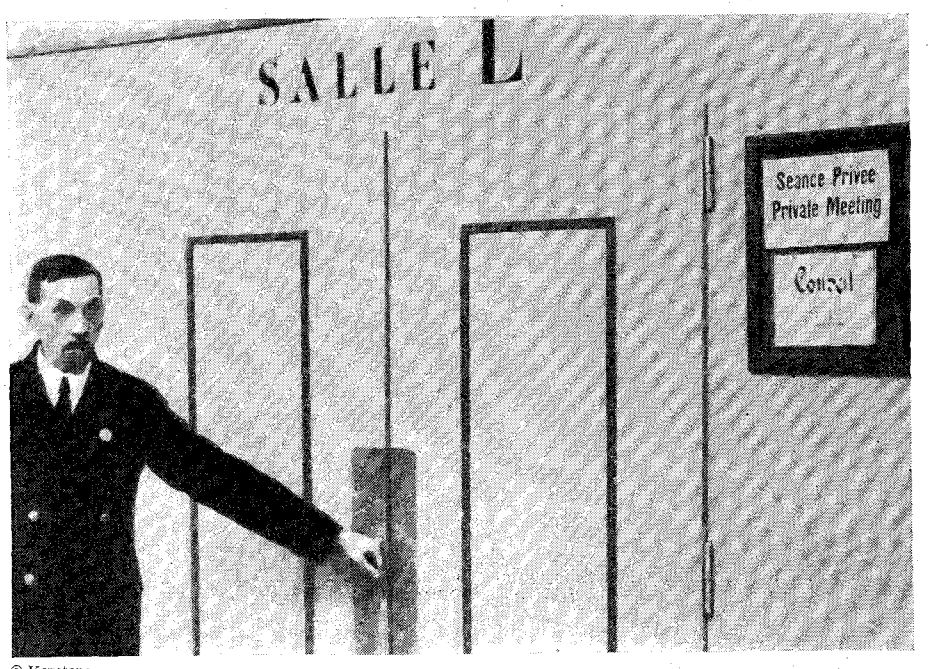
War's Shadow Over Peace City

Italy's Isolation in Geneva's Attempt to Prevent Conflict Narrows; England, France, Russia, Back Covenant; Neutrality Act Guides U. S. Policy; Hull Reminds Kellogg-Pact Signatories

For centuries the king of beasts has been the national symbol of Ethiopia just as it has been of England. Last week the British Lion rushed to the rescue of the Lion of Judah.

But, unlike lions, it did not roar over the serene waters of Lake Léman. Instead, Sir Samuel Hoare, suave, smiling British Foreign Secretary, gave a very calm but forthright defense of Haile Selassie's little black empire before the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

On top of it came France's unexpected and outright support of the League Covenant against Italian invasion of Ethiopia. Premier Pierre Laval got off the fence. Rome was thunderstruck.



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Behind these doors the Council of the League of Nations meets in an attempt to avert war between Italy and Ethiopia

Contradiction

The *Corriere della Sera* (Milan) said: "Laval's speech was subtle, full of dialectics, and typically parliamentary. Laval pledged to stick to the Covenant at all costs and against anybody, and at the same time reaffirmed France's friendship toward Italy. This contains a particularly painful contradiction and at the same time good intentions which courtesy demands be taken account of.

"It remains to be seen how the two attitudes could be harmonized. Sooner or later circumstances will impel the French Government to abandon generalities. It would be better if the Government would start in that direction at once."

But that was not all. Russia was heard from. Maxim Litvinoff, hard-bargaining Foreign Commissar, made a firm stand for the League. He demanded that all League members do so, "because we may need it more than once, and probably on still more serious occasions."

One by one, Italy saw Canada, New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and the Baltic States line up for little Ethiopia. Italians put on their thinking-caps.

Their sword-rattling dictator, Benito Mussolini, assumed a defiant attitude. The question did not admit of compromise, said a Cabinet communiqué.

The News-Chronicle, of London, declared the communiqué was not very reassuring. "The rejection in advance of a 'compromise solution' presumably means war, and war, if pledges mean anything, implies League action—economic and naval—against Italy. There is a grain of hope in the phrasing of the communiqué, which, in general, is less bellicose and truculent than it was feared."

The French press was gravely affected.

"Mussolini has made a decision which leaves no room for a peaceful settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian question," remarked the *Echo de Paris*. "The Italian dictator is not intimidated by menaces and adjurations."

In the opinion of *L'Oeuvre*, "it is the answer to Laval which Aloisi could not make."

Warning

The *Petit Parisien* said this was a severe warning to the League. "If the League does not want to lose one of the great Powers, which is one of its most important members, it had better think twice before formulating its decisions."

The *Petit Journal* thought "the Italian Government is attempting to add additional pressure in international circles in an effort to wring from them greater concessions."

Yet think what they may, Emperor Haile Selassie has turned thumbs down on any concessions, according to William Hillman, Universal Service Correspondent in Geneva. He has barred them, Hillman reported, in a copyrighted dispatch, because the monarch feared tribal chiefs would rebel and dethrone him.

In the United States President Roosevelt declared that the recent neutrality act would be our sole guide in the Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio. That would be America's limit in the matter of sanctions. As for the Kellogg Pact, Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued a statement reminding signatories of their obligations, and expressed a desire for peace.

Help

Augur is a keen European political observer, writing for the New York *Times*. This week he cabled from London that Laval had pledged the French Fleet to help the British Navy in event it is attacked by such a hypothetical foe as Italy. The assurance, it was said, had been given to Hoare in discussions at Geneva.

"Thus for the first time since the Peace," Augur declared, "not France but Britain turns to her partner in the Entente and asks for a promise of physical aid in an emergency."

Some correspondents at Geneva felt that if Premier Mussolini could have heard Sir Samuel's maiden speech to the Assembly Il Duce's "presumed determination" to invade Ethiopia might have wavered. The British Secretary's English, as faultless as his always impeccable dress, was delivered in his habitual, pronounced "King's English" accent.

Aggressor

Altho he mentioned no names, all the representatives of fifty-four nations gathered in the Electoral Building of the League knew that the British statesman had Premier Mussolini in mind as a potential aggressor against Ethiopia. They all felt that what he said held high import for the future of the League because never has a spokesman of Sir Samuel's high position gone so far in pledging his country to support Article XVI including the sanctions of the Covenant.

Secretary Hoare made it clear that Britain had no intention of going single-handed into war with Italy to maintain the principles of the Covenant, but he also emphasized the fact that his country would be "second to none" in standing in defense of the Covenant.

Impassioned protestations were made in the Italian press against Hoare's speech. The British Minister's statement that his

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Government has always wished and still wishes to subordinate its policy to the League Covenant was denied by the Rome *Tribuna*, which described the assertion as a "diplomatic statement trumped up for electoral purposes."

The extent of Italian bitterness against England was revealed by a spokesman at Geneva who, referring to Hoare's talk of redistributing colonial advantages, snapped: "Huey Long's successor was found in Geneva when Sir Samuel Hoare organized a new Share-the-Wealth movement."

In France the Leftist press welcomed Hoare's speech, but papers of the Right Wing expressed regret that the speech had not been made earlier, and doubted that in other circumstances—in the face of conflict in Europe, for instance—Great Britain would take the same firm stand.

The Conservative *Daily Telegraph*, generally regarded as an organ of the Baldwin Nationalist Government, said:

"There is no mistaking the relevance of his utterances to the League's most pressing problem. The recent strong manifestations of public feeling in this country in support of the Government's full acceptance of the obligations of League membership can hardly be neglected by the most mistrustful of critics. We expect that the Covenant as a code of international conduct shall be fulfilled and supported by the loyalty of every nation."

Critical

But an anti-League London newspaper, the Conservative *Daily Mail*, was sharply critical of Hoare:

"The grave alarm of the British public that this country may be dragged into a quarrel which will develop a mere African dispute into a great European conflagration is heightened by Hoare's speech. The Government must not for a moment allow itself to be persuaded into 'taking a lead' in proposing sanctions against Italy."

On the other hand, Hoare's speech was considered by the Laborite London *Daily Herald* to be a warning to which Mussolini might well pay heed, and it added:

"Hoare made it clear that his declaration is not merely on behalf of the British people as a whole. He is entitled to do so. There seems ground for hoping that the lead given by his country will meet with a response which only a few months ago seemed beyond expectation."

According to Geneva observers, among France's problems were, first, whether she should abandon Italian friendship which she acquired at great pains and break with Mussolini. Second, whether the British would replace the Italian aid in Austria and the Balkans when the time comes. Third, whether Britain would reenforce France throughout Europe if Germany and Italy again came close together. Mr. Laval settled all guesses about his policy on September 13 when he placed France beside Great Britain, Russia, and the smaller nations of Europe in defense of the peace obligations of the Covenant.

"Our obligations are inscribed in the Covenant," Laval told the League Assembly. "France will not evade those obligations."

Amazons for Haile Selassie

Ethiopian Aristocrat Will Lead Her Regiment Against Invader; With Women Beside Them, Warriors Will "Have Courage of Lions"

© International

Wayzaro Abebath Charkoze, who called Ethiopian women to a Battalion of Death

In July, 1917, a hardy band of Russian women formed themselves into a Battalion of Death.

As a corps of avengers they swore never to be taken alive by the Germans. They never were. They served until peace came, suffered heavy casualties, but fought brilliantly on the field.

Last week Mme. Wayzaro Abebath Charkoze, a muscular, chunky thirty-four-year-old Ethiopian aristocrat strode before the Ministry of War in Addis Ababa. She was dressed in khaki of war-time cut.

Gay crowds celebrating the Coptic New Year, jostling hurrying soldiers, strolled by. The greens of the neighboring groves and shrubbery melted into dull browns, grays, and reds as the monsoon-rains gave way to a dazzling burst of white sunshine.

Before Mme. Charkoze stood her newly-formed Battalion of Death. She surveyed their red capes, khaki breeches, leather puttees, and military belts.

Pride

Proud of her regiment, which the Emperor had just accepted, she said:

"When our husbands, brothers, and fathers see us fighting side by side with them, they will have the courage of lions."

Her round-faced, solemn-eyed Empress, in a radio message to America the day before, had said:

"Powerful armies are preparing to invade our country under the fallacious pretext of bringing civilization to our pastoral, pacific people, living near nature and in communion with God."

To the north and to the south troop movements on both sides gave hint of early hostilities. John T. Whitaker, New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent in Eritrea, cabled that Adowa, where Italy was crushed in 1896, was expected to be the scene of the first offensive.

"In this battle the Italians were utterly defeated," writes R. E. Cheesman in the October *Forum*. "The lot of those who fell into the hands of the tribesmen was deplorable. . . . This, combined with the memory of the defeat, has rankled with the Italians ever since. . . ."

In Rome, Il Duce ordered the entire nation to prepare for mobilization.

"If Italy should really enter Ethiopia, the difficulties that she would meet may prove larger than she now foresees," warns Karl Radek, in an article translated from *Izvestia* (Moscow) by *The Living Age*.

"She underestimated the obstacles that she would have to face in Libya, and the Governor of Libya, General Balbo, has warned his Government to bear the Libyan lesson well in mind."

Italo Balbo has a silken goatee, a soft voice, and a hair-trigger temper. He helped to lead the Fascist march on Rome in 1922. In the summer of 1933, he headed a mass flight to Chicago; the following November saw him in Libya.

Troops

But whatever the outcome (if war comes) Britain is gravely worried, and is massing fresh troops in the Eastern Mediterranean as well as 100 warships. At the same time London is worried over Italian propaganda in Egypt, and has warned Rome to cease radio broadcasts disseminating it.

In the opinion of *The New Republic:* "It is now evident that the one certain result of Mussolini's attack on Ethiopia will be the creation of a new military base at Massaua (Eritrean seaport) by which England's road (to India) can be blocked as if by a steel door."

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"Greatest Political Show on Earth"

Hitler's Triumphant Week: "Congress of Freedom" Signalizes Germany's Rearmament; Swastika Made Sole National Flag; Jews Deprived of Citizenship; Lithuania Attacked

Nuremberg lies on a sandy plain in middle Franconia, a famous old medieval trading-center, noted for its toys, whose manufacture helps to support many of its 423,000 inhabitants.

During the week of September 9-16, when it was host to the sixth national conclave of the National Socialist Party, its population swelled to 1,100,000. Of all Germans they first saw the hastily-summoned Reichstag scrap the old imperial-republican flag for the swastika and enact a remarkable series of new laws.

In this ancient city of Albrecht Dürer and the meistersingers, Reichsleader Adolf Hitler celebrated the most triumphal week of his career, a week during which thousands goose-stepped by him; and, lionized by all Nazis, he announced that Germany was "no longer a football" in Europe.

For this "greatest political show on earth" as Wallace R. Deuel called it in the Chicago *Daily News*, preparations incredible in both mass and detail were worked out to the last man and the last meal.

All of 2,000 tons of straw were laid for emergency bedding. Nuremberg's plumbing facilities were multiplied twenty times for the occasion. One thousand tons of bread, fifty tons of meat, forty tons of sausage, 65,000 portions of cheese, 135,000 chocolate bars—and sauerkraut, coffee, butter, tea, sugar and milk—the food was ready in advance.

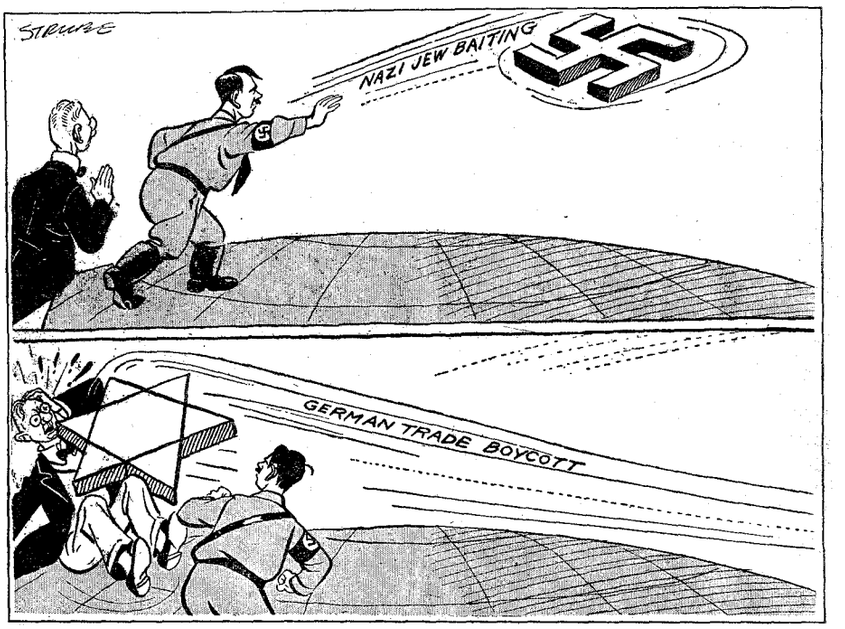
Chimes of rejoicing rang in the opening of the "Congress of Freedom," by which was meant Germany's recovery of military freedom. The city, medieval and modern, was aglow with swastika flags and decorations. Military parades, brilliant and blaring with brass bands, reviews, displays, and maneuvers contrived to make the new freedom occasion "a show of arms without counterpart in all German history."

New Laws

The Reichsleader, addressing the Reichstag last Sunday, spoke only twelve minutes; his voice, weakened by the strain of nearly a week of speeches, was noticeably tired. Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, barrel-chested, fist-shaking Reichstag President, then read three new laws, which were adopted unanimously.

They were: (1) Jews were deprived of German citizenship; (2) marriages, or intimacy, between Jews and Aryans was forbidden; (3) the swastika flag was made the sole national flag. In their passage General Goering foresaw the next step in "National Socialist upbuilding."

The abolition of the white, black and red flag, according to dispatches from Nuremberg, is traced to the incident aboard the German liner *Bremen* on July 26 in New York harbor. The swastika flag was torn from one of the masts by a radical mob.



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The Boomerang

—*Strube in* The Daily Express *(London)*

Said Reichsleader Hitler: "The insult to the German flag—which has been settled in the most loyal manner by the American Government—is an illustration of the attitude of Jewry toward Germany, even when it is in an official capacity. . . ."

Apology

Hitler referred to Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky, of New York, who dismissed most of those arrested in the *Bremen* incident, at the same time comparing the swastika emblem to a pirate flag.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull apologized to Germany.

Aside from renewed avowals of peace, the Reichsleader's address was notable for an attack on Lithuania for "mistreatment and oppression" of Germans in the Memel territory—formerly part of Germany but now under League of Nations rule.

Almost as important as the laws it passed was the Reichstag's abolition of rules of procedure by which it ceased as a deliberative body and became a division of the National Socialist Party.

"No longer is Germany a football," Chancellor Hitler declared in his key-note speech to the Congress, "and no longer an object of foreign maneuvering," Germany now, he asserted, "is in security—in security not by pacts, but by the real power of the nation, and by the firm will of its leadership."

After fifteen years of struggle, Hitler said also, it had been revealed that Nazism has three enemies at home, namely, "Jewish Marxism, and, particularly, democracy, which is related to it"; "politically and morally pernicious Center Parties" (Catholic), and "certain elements of the stupid and reactionary bourgeoisie."

A sharp retort to Hitler's charge that the Catholic clergy of Germany was mingling in politics instead of looking exclusively to the care of souls was made by *L'Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican's official organ:

"The clergy's activity to-day is devoid of any political character. It is strictly connected with the defense of Catholic dogmatic and moral principles, as well as the spiritual welfare of the faithful."

Meanwhile, the German Embassy at Washington was formally notified on September 12 that Germany will not enjoy generalization of tariff concessions made in the course of reciprocal trade negotiations completed or under way with other countries.

This privilege will cease on October 15. This step was said to have been taken by the United States only after repeated protests to Germany against financial and economic discrimination against the United States.

Question

Karl Brandt, formerly Professor of Agricultural Economics, University of Berlin, and now a member of the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, New York, has asked a surprizing question about Nazi Germany. He puts it in these words in *Foreign Affairs* (New York):

"Who are the real régisseurs for the great stage-show which all the world is summoned to witness? Are the known leaders the genuine dynamos propelling German politics? Or are the best brains hidden from the public?"

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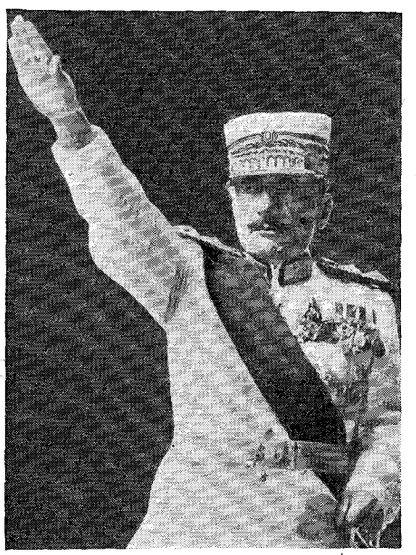
Greek Tug-of-War Over a King

Republicans and Royalists Battle Over Monarchy, With War Minister Kondylis Holding the Power That May Set Up a Throne

Former King George II of Greece: A Dane



Keystone

George Kondylis: Greek "Thunderbolt"

A fierce clash in Athens between Republican officers and monarchist guards broke out one midnight last week at the entrance to the building where members of the Government of Premier Panagiotis Tsaldaris were in conference. The next day, former King George II of Greece arrived at Balmoral, Scotland, to visit King George V, where the latter was on a holiday with his family.

The fighting between Royalists and Republicans in Greece was brought about by the determination of the Royalists to call back former King George, and make Greece a monarchy again, which it ceased to be in 1924.

Republican leaders, General Panagiotakos and his brother, were both wounded in the clash at the door of the Cabinet building. Gen. Charles Panagiotakos had been the Premier's right-hand man and leader of the neutral and secretly Republican officers.

He and his brother were wounded when they tried to resist arrest. The next day they were visited at the hospital by Premier Tsaldaris. The General's brother, a Republican Deputy and a Doctor of Medicine, according to Athens reports, had his hand amputated as a result of the wound he sustained when he deflected the monarchist soldier's rifle and saved the General's life.

On the next day, also, Premier Tsaldaris, under constant threats of his Royalist military leaders, led by War Minister George Kondylis, declared himself in favor of a "Republic with a King."

Monarchy

The change of heart of Premier Tsaldaris, according to Athens United Press cables, means "that Greece has an overwhelmingly Royalist Cabinet, and undoubtedly will vote in favor of a monarchial rule. Royalist sentiments have been reenforced ever since last spring, when Kondylis successfully put down the revolt led by Eleutherios Venizelos, always a stanch Republican."

Princess Elizabeth of Hohenzollern, Princess of Rumania, was granted a divorce from former King George of Greece by the Appeals Court of Bucharest, Rumania, on July 6; the reason given was George's desertion of his wife for more than six years. His former spouse was said on this eventful day to have abandoned hope of restoration to the Throne of Greece.

Former King George, who is a Dane, is said not to be much liked by Greeks, who think, act, and counteract a bit too fast for his slower, less feverish temperament. But he has a fast enough worker in War Minister Kondylis, who is known as the "thunderbolt."

Chaos

Cabled editorials from the Greek press include the remark of the Athens *Kathemerini* (Popular Royalist) that: "Owing to the chaotic situation, and the general consternation, the plebiscite should be held within a fortnight, and George, meanwhile, reestablished on the Throne."

Similarly minded is the Athens *Acropolis* (Rep. anti-Venizelist), which said that as "Kondylis already has abolished the Republic and subjugated Tsaldaris, he should reestablish George on the Throne forthwith without playing around with a plebiscite."

Among the Greek language press in the United States, *Atlantis* (Ind.) of New York, a daily of many years' standing, said:

"The return of the former King will very likely restore national unity and normal political life to the country."

Under a constitutional monarchy, a general amnesty would be declared permitting M. Venizelos to return from exile.

No Red Flag for China

Japanese Military Attaché Won't Tolerate Communism

"Japan will not tolerate the establishment of a Communist Government in any portion of China, or in any other part of Eastern Asia, but will act independently to destroy such a régime."

With that blunt statement, Maj.-Gen. Rensuke Isogai, Military Attaché of the Japanese Embassy at Peiping, last week revealed just how far Japan will allow China a free hand in her own territory.

Declaration

Speaking of the long campaign waged by the Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek against Communists in China, General Isogai declared:

"Chiang Kai-shek several times has asked for Japanese military assistance in his anti-Red campaign, and Japan has always refused. If Japan acts against the Communists, it will not be as a measure of assisting Chiang Kai-shek, but in order to stamp out the Red régime, thereby protecting the areas bordering on Manchukuo."

Still more menacing, wrote Hallett Abend for the New York *Times*, was the ireful declaration of General Isogai that "there are other organizations in China, and even individuals, maybe, who must necessarily be exterminated before it is possible to meet the problems of Communism."

Japan always has regarded the Communistic movement in China with grave anxiety, wrote D. J. Evans in the Osaka *Mainichi*, an independent daily of large circulation in Japan's largest and leading industrial city. Japan's fear has been that the conversion of a substantial proportion of the Chinese masses to Communism would have an immediate reaction in Japan which might lead to the most serious consequences.

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The Two-Headed Bear

—Punch (*London*)

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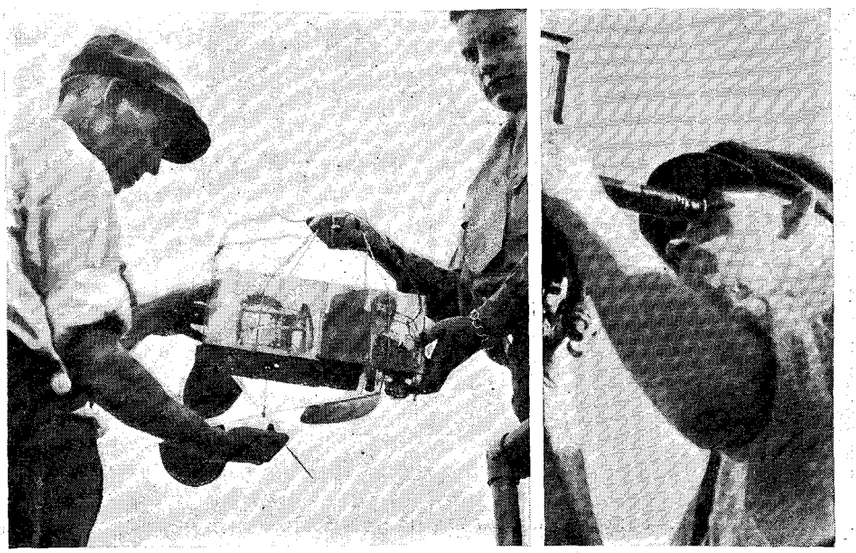
Weather-Men of the World

Farmers in Kansas, Merchants in China, the Weather-Conscious All Over the Earth, Benefit From the Work of a Voluntary, Supernational Organization

"This morning, it rained at Prague. A southwest wind of force blew at Reykjavik, Iceland. The sky was cloudy at Naples. At noon the barometer stood at 29.80 inches on board a ship in mid-Atlantic. At 3 A.M., Central Standard Time, the temperature was ten degrees centigrade at a height of 300 meters above Omaha."

Often unimportant, considered item by item, but of enormous significance, when viewed as a world picture, such news is flashed over the earth day and night, relates Charles Fitzhugh Talman in the September *Reader's Digest*.

An army of weather-observers gathers it: not only a nucleus of trained meteorologists with the finest equipment modern science can devise, but also thousands of volunteers, working without pay—teachers, lawyers, farmers, bankers, bricklayers, housewives—provided, by the weather-bureaus of their respective countries, with standard equipment for measuring rainfall, barometric pressure, and wind.



© Underwood Photographs

Charting the weather at Fairbanks, Alaska: left, *inspecting a radio signal-sender before attaching it to a balloon used in measuring wind-currents;* right, *checking the drift of the balloon as long as it can be seen*

Reports

In the United States, about 250 meteorological stations, staffed by full-time meteorologists, send reports several times daily by wire and radio. These, in turn, get information from between 4,000 and 5,000 "cooperative observers"—persons who are interested in the weather, who have volunteered to undertake the thankless task of observing regularly, once daily, and of mailing reports to near-by central stations.

Cooperative observers are located at strategic points throughout the country. Sometimes, when an important area is found to have no cooperative observer, Weather Bureau experts are sent out to locate a suitable person, and appoint him. From the Government he receives equipment, directions for its use, blanks for reports, encouragement, but no pay.

This army pours its grist of observations into large weather-bureau hoppers: in New York, Chicago, Washington, San Francisco, Tokyo, London, Paris, Berlin, and others. A center like that at New York receives reports from 175 American stations by wire or radio twice daily; reports from fifty or more foreign stations in Europe, Greenland, Iceland, Canada, Mexico, and the West Indies by radio and cable; and from possibly 100 ships in the Atlantic.

Stations in Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, and abroad receive an equally large number. From these reports the daily weather-forecasts are made; out of them come storm-warnings, estimates of crop conditions, flood-warnings.

Over all this activity presides a little-known organization, a kind of weather-men's League of Nations: the International Meteorological Organization, which meets once every six years.

Last week it was winding up the work of the latest session at Warsaw, Poland, with meetings of its ruling board, the International Meteorological Committee. One member is Willis Ray Gregg, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau.

Meteorologist

Unspectacular, little-heralded, the meetings enable weather-men to learn new methods successfully pursued in other countries, discuss scientific discoveries, and improve international arrangements for broadcasting weather information quickly.

"No other science is so efficiently organized on an international basis as meteorology," wrote Mr. Talman recently in the New York *Times*.

"Weather-men conduct their work with little regard to political partitions of the earth's surface, and the spirit of international solidarity is so strong among them that when, during the World War, the interchange of telegraphic weather reports between the opposing countries was suspended, the event was felt by many meteorologists to be a deplorable anomaly.

"Throughout the Spanish-American War, the weather-forecasters in Washington received regular cable-reports from the Spanish observers in Cuba—and were thereby aided in safeguarding the American Fleet from West India hurricanes."

It was an American who made the first concrete move toward forming an international body. He was Lieut. Matthew Fontaine Maury, Director of the United States Naval Observatory.

In 1853, Lieutenant Maury called together, in Brussels, representatives of the weather sciences of half a dozen maritime nations. Out of this conference came a system of uniform weather-observations at sea. Two years later, another astronomer, Urbain-Jean-Joseph Leverrier, Director of the Paris Observatory, organized, with the cooperation of several European countries, the first regular telegraphic interchange of weather information.

Harmony

From such beginnings, the remarkable body now known as the International Meteorological Organization grew. Mr. Talman thus described it in *The Times:*

"Supreme authority is vested in the sexennial conferences, such as the one meeting this year, which the directors of meteorological services attend as representatives of their services.

"Most of these services are government institutions, the work of which could not be successfully prosecuted without the supervision of the international organization; yet the latter is entirely independent of national governments.

"Each conference elects or retains in office the members of the International Meteorological Committee, usually about twenty in number. All members of the Committee must be directors of services. This body, in turn, elects a President, and a small Executive Council, and, usually, assembles about once in three years. The Presidency is now held by Prof. E. van Everdingen, Director of The Netherlands service."

Owing to this harmonious team-play, weather scientists of the nation are enabled not only to keep their own services going at high efficiency, but to carry on many important undertakings of world-wide scope.

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Who's to Blame for Auto Deaths?

Maybe the Driver Isn't Altogether at Fault; Traffic Engineers, a New Profession, Taking Steps to Insure Greater Safety

Writing in *The American Magazine*, Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, of New Jersey, who was for five years Motor Vehicle Commissioner of his State, says:

"We who now drive at sixty, seventy, and eighty miles an hour are already away over our heads. Few of us are either physically or emotionally equipped for that sort of thing. Fewer still have the slightest conception of what we are doing. We know that the engine has the power, that the car rides comfortably, that it seems no faster than thirty-five did fifteen years ago, and that's about all.

"Ask this Mile-A-Minute Man about kinetic energy, for example, and he'll surmise that she's this new Hungarian movie star just come to Hollywood. Yet that fellow takes a lifetime of work, an investment of nearly a thousand dollars in a car, the suffering, the anguish, and future security of his wife and kids—wraps them all in a bundle and tosses it out of the window to this kinetic-energy person.

" 'Hold this for me,' says he. 'I'm going to step on it.' "

But maybe the careless driver is not altogether to blame.

Huge Machine

In *Civil Engineering* for September appeared indications that men who do know something about kinetic energy, and the unpredictable mind of man as well, are at last taking steps about the traffic problem.

They are members of a new profession—traffic engineers, traffic economists, and allied groups of scientifically-trained men. They look upon the country's highway system as a huge machine; automobiles and their drivers and passengers are its raw materials, rapid transportation its product. If a machine is unable to do the work for which it was constructed—without damaging beyond repair the material it handles—which is to blame, the material or the engineer who designed it?

One member of the new profession is William G. Eliot, 3d, youthful highway economist of the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Regulations in the past have been determined primarily by the physical limitations of roads and vehicles," he wrote in *Civil Engineering*. "In the future we must consider the physiological and psychological limitations of the human species. Engineers can see no end to the improvement in cars and highways, but the human factor of safety has already been reduced to a very narrow margin."

Summary

Mr. Eliot made a beginning by determining, according to approved scientific methods, to what extent the various traffic-control methods are, and ought to be, obeyed. He summarized thus:

Charles Phelps Cushing

To-day's highways: A problem for traffic engineers and economists

1. Speed Regulations. It seems safe to say that no traffic regulations are as generally ignored as those which attempt to prescribe proper speeds. The motor-vehicle operator drives at what he considers a safe pace, unless he has reason to believe that a speed-limit is being enforced by arrests.

2. Caution-signs and Signals. Studies of flashing amber-light caution-signals showed the apparent response to be in proportion to the hazards present. One observation station situated on a straight road reported 84 per cent. violations, as compared with 14 per cent. at a station on a dangerous curve.

3. "Stop" Signs. "Stop" signs are widely used at street and highway intersections. They are simple and their message unmistakable, yet reports from widely distributed sources indicate a high degree of disregard for them on the part of the motorist.

4. "Stop-and-Go" Signals. The traffic light, or "stop-and-go" signal, is the most highly evolved type of traffic control. It definitely separates vehicular movements on a time basis, and, if strictly obeyed, allows conflicting maneuvers. Violation of traffic-light signals is rare as compared with that of other forms of traffic control.

Behavior

Confronted with perplexing indications of apparent wilful carelessness, Mr. Eliot did not jump to the conclusion that the auto-drivers are wholly to blame.

"Perhaps too much has been expected of the motorist," he suggests. "The traffic engineer can not feel too sure of himself when public opinion as expressed in driving behavior does not stand squarely behind him."

Rebellion in Nursery

Babies Are Individuals, and Can Not Be Governed by Clock

"It would be wise for the physician to worship the baby more and the measuring-stick, the scales, the graduate, and the clock less."

A treasonable sort of man is Dr. Grover Francis Powers, pediatrician (child specialist) of the Yale University School of Medicine, who made that statement last week in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. For in the article that accompanied it he committed sabotage on one of the foundation-pillars of modern sophisticated baby-raising: the rule that infants must be fed like laboratory animals, by the clock, the measuring-stick, and the scales.

Problems

Machine-age methods applied to the food habits of children, he declared, lead to rebellion in the nursery.

They have a profound effect on the child's disposition. They later cause many of those behavior problems that are so worrisome to mothers, educators, and, sometimes, psychiatrists.

Here is how Doctor Powers believes they come about:

"The normal breast-fed infant, while he has no choice as to the kind of food he receives, is not regulated as to the amount nor, strictly, in the unsophisticated home, as to meal-time; his hunger-cries are usually rewarded and the clock is often ignored.

Tense

"The artificially fed infant, on the contrary, is much more strictly limited as to quantity and meal-time; his appetite is almost totally disregarded.

"When in the usual course of events such a carefully regulated infant is offered solid food at about five or six months of age he may rebel; the mother, owing to the uncompromising attitude which the preceding six months' strict regimen has engendered, becomes disturbed and anxious. Instead of taking a purely passive attitude, the mother becomes tense and aggressive and attempts forced feeding, and there follow the inevitable consequences—refusal of food, sleeplessness, querulousness."

Protest

This, he said, is no plea for "irregularity for irregularity's sake, but a protest against inflexible standardization for its own sake." Nor is artificial feeding, *per se*, to blame, but, rather, the sometimes almost hysterical obedience to ritual and regularity in such feeding. At times, doctors, nurses, and mothers all conspire to make the life of the child miserable, because they forget that it is an individual, not a standardized machine.

"As with a horse," said Doctor Powers, "you can lead a baby to water, but you can not make him drink. If a battle impends in the handling of the child, the conflict must be won by strategy and not by force."

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"Peace, Peace—But There Is No Peace"

Patrick Henry's Words, on March 23, 1775, Are Applicable To-Day, When the Shadow of Mars Falls Across Europe—But Powerful Voices Are Being Raised Against War

The will to peace grows with the need. During the Great War, the churches prayed God to take sides, to decide that the right rested with the Allies or the Central Powers.

In the United States, in all countries of the far-flung British Empire, in France, Germany, Belgium, Russia, Austria, Serbia, Italy, and in all other warring nations men prayed that He would give force to their bayonets and direction to their bombs.

Patriotism was the supreme virtue. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori* (Sweet and seemly is it to die for one's fatherland) was even on weeping women's lips, tho children died of hunger, and others died aborning. In the theory of one of the European commanders, "all the means to weaken an enemy nation become legitimate. By killing women and children, for example, one destroys future mothers and eventual defenders of the country."

And this, says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, a crusader-in-chief for world peace, "is correct philosophy if war is to be continued."

Thirty million dead, disabled, war-broken, insane; countless widows and orphans; crushing debts and a world-wide depression—these were the harvest. Yet Europe trembles in the balance again. And observers in Washington, Paris, London, Moscow, and Geneva fear lest the shadow lying athwart the sunny Mediterranean cover the world.

Pontiff

From beyond that shadow rises a general cry for peace—echoed by virtually all the churches of Christendom, by peace agencies scattered over the earth's surface, by women's organizations. Latest to give voice to this universal desire is Pope Pius XI, who sits amid war's alarms.

Conqueror of Alpine peaks and snowy passes, the seventy-six-year-old head of the greatest parish in Christendom now would scale the heights of universal peace.

Some people had wondered when the Roman Pontiff would speak. George Lansbury, leader of the Labor Party in the House of Commons, had called upon religious leaders to make their voices heard against war. The veteran leader hoped that the Pope would express himself in behalf of the well-nigh universal desire.

Within recent history, the Pope had spoken several times against armed outbreak. At the consistory of the canonization of the British saints, Sir Thomas More and John Fisher, he said that if any one tried again to plunge humanity into ruin and destruction, he would pray for God to "disperse the peoples who seek war."

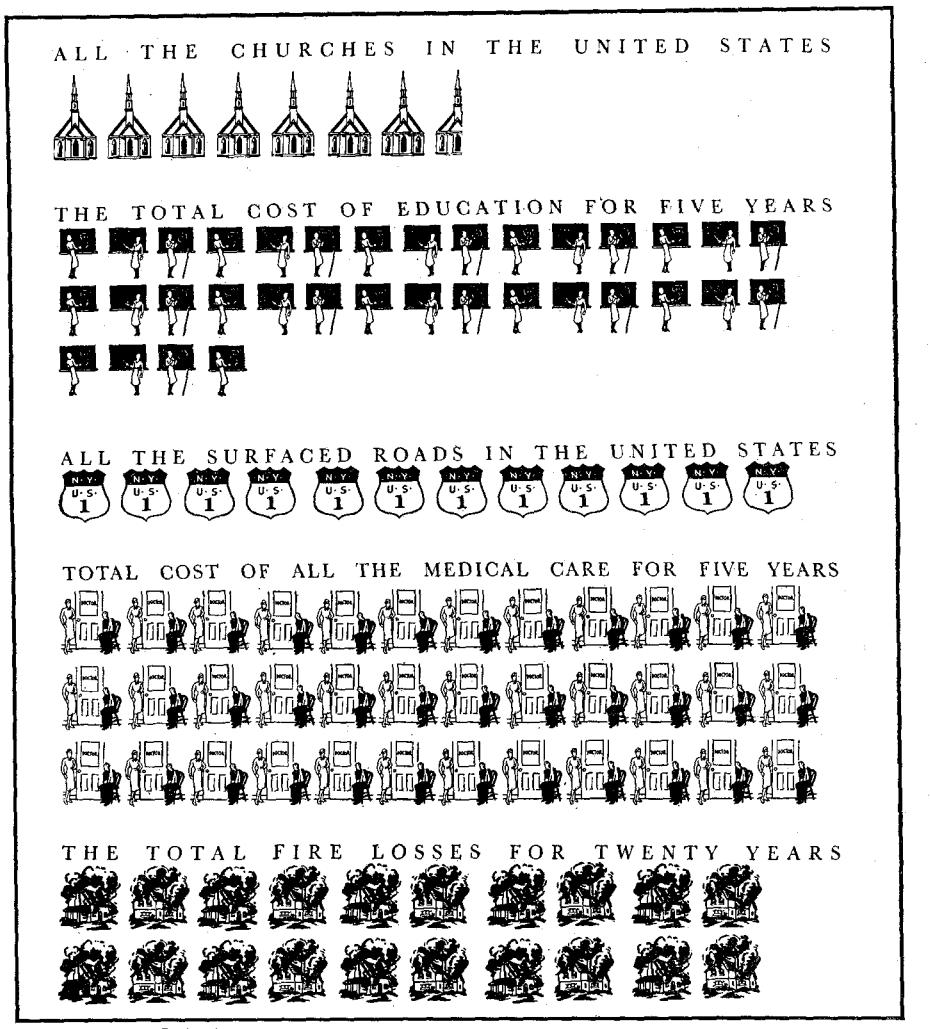
He reiterated his sentiments against war on August 27, when he spoke to the Catholic Nurses' Associations. Having regard, too, for Italy's needs, he said, "it is true that, if this need for expansion exists, and there is also necessity to insure frontiers, we can not but hope that it will be possible to arrive at a solution of every difficulty by other means than war. It is not easy to say how, but we believe that it is possible. There is need to study this possibility.

"It seems to us beyond doubt that, if the necessity for expansion is a fact which must be taken into consideration, the right of defense has limits and confines which must be observed so that the defense will not be a guilty one.

"In any case we pray that God will second the activity and industry of those far-seeing men who understand the exigencies of the real happiness of the people and of social justice—those men who do everything possible, not by means of threats, which can not but aggravate the situation by irritating spirits; not by temporizing, through which precious time is lost, but with truly humane intention, and by the utmost exertion of efforts advance the work of pacification with the aim of preventing war."

Again, on September 7, when he addressed 15,000 veterans from all the former enemy nations, he raised his voice for peace, and thought he detected a rainbow "against the black horizon." He was in St. Paul's Basilica, where, it was said, it was the first time a Pope had celebrated mass in 175 years. Urging peace, he again had due regard for Italy's needs, but insisted that they must come through justice, not through machine-guns.

So have said, before and since, most of the Protestant churches and agencies of the world. It is the first time Christendom has been so united against a common peril, which, if it breaks over Europe, many believe will fall upon America.


ALL THE CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES
THE TOTAL COST OF EDUCATION FOR FIVE YEARS
ALL THE SURFACED ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES
N·Y·
U·S·
1
TOTAL COST OF ALL THE MEDICAL CARE FOR FIVE YEARS
THE TOTAL FIRE LOSSES FOR TWENTY YEARS

Courtesy of Foreign Policy Association

The total cost of the World War to the United States equals all these social expenses combined. Each symbol represents $500,000,000

America

A forthcoming book, "War To-morrow—Will We Keep Out?", to be published by the Foreign Policy Association, traces the origin of the World War, and records how the varied interests at stake so impinged on America that it was impossible for the United States to remain neutral.

With renewed threats of war resounding in the distance, the book warns that "our fate is tied up, whether we like it or not, with the fate of Germany, of Italy, of Russia, of Japan. As long as there is war

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anywhere in the world, we are in danger of being drawn into it, or of being hurt by it. It is imperative, therefore, that we join with other nations in an intelligent and determined effort to eliminate the causes of war. It is not enough for us as Americans to say 'we don't like war.' We said that in 1914."

Preparedness

However, according to Senator Gerald P. Nye, Chairman of the Senate munitions investigating committee, the United States to-day is "spending more money getting ready for war than any other nation on earth."

Senator Nye, speaking before the national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at Atlantic City, charged that the United States was preparing for war beyond its own borders.

"The blue-prints prepared during the last ten years for the next war, as a basis for annual appropriations, do not call for a single battle on our own land, nor naval engagements in our own waters," continued Senator Nye.

"They call for moving 3,000,000 of our young men across the sea to engage in a war somewhere else. That is not national defense. That is offense."

Senator Nye told the White Ribboners that the United States has "increased our budget for war preparations 197 per cent. since the last conflict. And yet," he added, "we say, 'If only the other nations would follow our example!' "

Challenge

The threat of hostilities challenges Christian statesmanship, which, heretofore, has found itself helpless to prevent war.

"Wars did not decrease after the advent of the Christian era," writes Mrs. Catt in "Why Wars Must Cease" (The Macmillan Company). "Instead, they grew more terrible, each more bloody and destructive than the previous one.

"The most startling fact about the World War is that it was a Christian war. Christian nations began it, Christian nations led on both sides, and kept it going until the bitter end."

Mrs. Catt urges that "women would now do well to transform their traditional habit of helpless surrender when war comes to one of righteous opposition to war itself while it merely threatens."

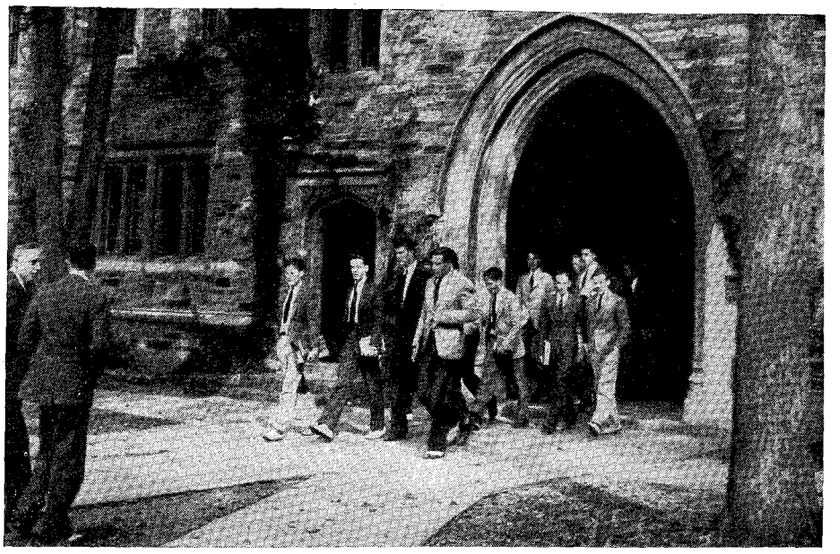
So, as if upon her suggestion, the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom has started a drive to obtain 500,000,000 signatures on a resolution demanding an end to war. The day the drive began, on September 6, was the anniversary of the birthday of the late Jane Addams, founder of the League.

Many women of international fame took part in the broadcast, among them Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College; Dr. Maude Royden, noted woman preacher of London; Madeleine Rolland, sister of Romain Rolland, the novelist; and Mrs. Israel Zangwill.

It was the Duke of Wellington who said, "if you have seen but one day of war, you would pray God you might never see another."

Saving the Students' Faith

Responsibility Shared By Home, Church, and College, Comment of Religious Writers Shows; Problem Is As Old As Education



Wide World

"Why expect the college to work miracles . . . ?"

Children who studied Webster's famous Spelling Book, in the early 'forties, learned that "God governs the world with infinite wisdom," makes the ground to bring forth fruit, and is to be worshiped with prayer morning and night. They were taught that "we are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on God."

It was in keeping with the religious influence inherited from Colonial times, when religion was taught in the home and school as well as in the Church. Schools were safeguards against "the fiery darts of Satan." But Satan hurled those "fiery darts" in the form of the French Revolution and Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason," and in some cases wounded the religious faith of both student and schoolmaster.

So to-day there are strange isms which bring terror into old-fashioned homes. What alien gospel will John and Jane bring home when they come back from school?

"It is not surprizing, of course, that God-fearing parents should harbor such fears," observes the *Reformed Church Messenger*. But it finds that the general attitude of students, especially among the larger universities, is one of "indifference rather than hostility to religion."

Leaven

Yet there is a leaven here and there. As the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) states the case: "Some young people bring to college depth and reality of religious conviction, which is proof against the religious chill of the average college classroom." *The Advocate* says that "colleges have their own shortcomings. Few of them in these days are hot-beds of faith. But the way to keep our children from that indifference which college life seems to make so easy, is to live the life of the Spirit ourselves, to make religion central and contagious in our homes."

"In other words," comments *The Messenger*, "why expect the college to work miracles? We must not expect college faculties to do the impossible when so large a percentage of young people come from homes in which the parents have never seemed to realize that either they or their children have immortal souls."

The problem has been stated in "Standards and Trends in Religious Education," published for the Institute of Social and Religious Research by the Yale University Press:

The Bible

"The teaching of the Bible is falling off; interest in the contribution of psychology, philosophy, sociology, and ethics in religion is increasing. Is the Bible merely poorly taught? Are departmental requirements in other fields, the general enrichment of the curriculum and prevocational interests crowding out the Bible? Should it hold a relatively smaller place in the religious education of youth? Is it well that youth are turning to contemporary experience and to an understanding of the whole reality, as revealed by the social and physical sciences, to effect their religious adjustments?

"May not Harry Thomas Stock have been right when, in addressing the 1930 Conference of Church Workers, he said: 'Religion can come as a reality only as religious persons lead and instruct in fellowship with the growing generation.'

"When religious subjects are in the curriculum, and religious persons compose the faculty, it may be expected that the growth of religion among students will be comparatively easy. And it may well be said that this is the tremendous task of the Church: to make religious persons of the adults who are already on the faculties. Is it a hopeless dream? Or is there a great deal of potential religion there of which the Church has been unaware?"

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The Drama Dons Its Motley for the Season

Buttressed With Hollywood Gold, the Theater Lays Its Plans for a Winter of Vast Content, With the Stars Relying on the Classics to See Them Through

Acme

Marc Connelly: His only comment was, "I have a play of my own"

One of the piquantly impractical, but most durable, of the theater's customs is that of asking its royalty in September what it will be doing in March.

Thus, at the drop of an interview, the Cornells, Cohans, Lunts, Fontannes, Shuberts, Hayeses, and Barrymores are expected to spring up from their summer indolence and snap a hearty, and preferably accurate, reply to one of the most deadly four-word interrogations in English: "What are your plans?"

Shallow, frivolous producers, authors, and players seize upon this annual prying with capricious joy. Invariably, those with the least prospects and money announce the most lengthy plans.

It still is legend that a producer in utter bankruptcy issued a list of nineteen productions, the simplest of which was to cost $40,000. This lush program appeared in public places along with his certificate in bankruptcy which listed debts at $71,000, assets at $9.

The resolute and dependable artists, however, take no such liberties with a plain, honest question; rather, they minimize the extent of their projects. This deliberate making of mole-hills out of mountains frequently confuses the record, and makes seasonal forecasting something abounding in about the same rate of chance as that found in a roulette-wheel.

Observations

None the less, it is possible to make some definite observations concerning the new season:

1. Thanks to, or because of, an unprecedented underwriting by Hollywood money, the season not only will not be shriveled, but will be as healthy as at any time since the crash of 1929.

2. Stars in the upper glamour-brackets will rely on plays of long established merit, or will chance their season-standing only on plays in which they may exert a powerful force.

3. Biographical plays will receive especial attention, among these being items about Queen Victoria, Gilbert and Sullivan, "Billy the Kid," Mme. de Montespan, Thomas Chatterton, and all six of the "Floradora Girls."

Prophecy

The New York *Times*, digging still further after minutiæ, finds more straws to bend before the wind of prophecy:

"In this preliminary view of the season, a number of other matters are of interest. First is the Shakespearian trend now edging toward New York from the East that is London. Second is the revival of musical comedy. Third is the fact that many newcomers are trying their fortunes, or their friends' fortunes, on the treadmill that is the theater.

"However, this is no time for Trends. Simply let the managers have their say."

"Now, about schedules much can be written," explains *The Times*, justifying its printed forecast of plays, players, and producers. "Some of the boys take their schemes lightly, and offer titles and names without any great intention of hiring a hall later on. Some shows, announced now in good faith, may fall by the wayside through no fault of their own."

Productions not likely to fall by the wayside, and definitely to be counted on the velvet side of the ledgers, include a six-week tour by Katharine Cornell in "Romeo and Juliet," beginning in October, to be followed, at holiday time, by a revival of Shaw's "Saint Joan."

Also, a Theater Guild production of "The Taming of the Shrew," with Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne; a tour by Ethel Barrymore in Maugham's "The Constant Wife"; a Shakespeare cycle with Philip Merivale and Gladys Cooper, assisted by Kenneth MacKenna; and Helen Hayes, still snubbing Hollywood and frantic offers of $80,000 a picture, in "Victoria Regina," to play whom the tiny star will add fifty pounds to her weight.

Scorn

Commenting on this task, the Newark *Evening News* describes the feat, in connection with Miss Hayes's slight stature, as something like "wrapping an army blanket around a fountain pen." Miss Hayes has sent from her, in militant scorn, dress-designers proffering padding which would give the same effect as fifty authentic pounds. Queen Victoria was ample, and Miss Hayes feels she can be no less.

Marc Connelly, who has let few seasons pass since reducing "The Green Pastures" to stage form, even tho it has, to date, netted him something like $500,000, follows last season's "The Farmer Takes a Wife" with the announcement that "I have a play of my own," which might mean almost anything, but would imply that he has got away from translating other men's books into Broadway's plays.

Acme

Katharine Cornell: Ready for "Romeo and Juliet" plus "Saint Joan"

Schedules

The longest schedules are furnished by Max Gordon, Sam Harris, and Arthur Hopkins. The Messrs. Gordon and Hopkins have a string to each other in a sense.

Mr. Hopkins owned "Pride and Prejudice," as a play tatted from the novel, and dangled it alluringly before the eyes of Katharine Hepburn, hoping to wean her from motion-pictures with it. She wouldn't be weaned, and he gave up the play.

Mr. Gordon bought it, and tried to lure Miss Hayes into the leading rôle; she wouldn't be lured, either, preferring, instead, the work of impersonating Victoria, fifty pounds added weight and all. Mr. Gordon, *The Times* reports, even went so far as to induce a friend of his and of Miss Hayes to intercede. The friend did, thus:

"It is a pleasure to report that Mr. Hart did exactly that. His telegram to Miss Hayes said:

" 'Max Gordon asks me to tell you that I like "Pride and Prejudice." I like "Pride and Prejudice." ' "

Mr. Hopkins will open the season with Sidney Howard's dramatization of the Humphrey Cobb War novel, "Paths of Glory." The Harris season will begin with "Jubilee," a Moss Hart-Cole Porter fantasy concerning a king and queen who choose their Jubilee Year to doff their crowns, and, hopping into unpressed tweeds, mingle with their people. Miss Mary Boland has been pruned from Hollywood to play the queen.

These are the certified gems of the approaching season. Surprize diamonds undoubtedly will crop up.

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On the Current Screen

Fresh from its triumph at Venice, Italy, where it won Europe's best and most desirable prize, the Mussolini Cup, for notable motion-pictures, "Anna Karenina," Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's newest Greta Garbo film, continues to lash film-critics into a state where they claw for dictionaries.

"The years," writes Mildred Martin, in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "have dimmed to some extent this department's recollection of the former 'Anna Karenina,' at that time directly and rather sarcastically titled 'Love.' Yet Garbo, in her present playing of this great and tragic rôle, seems as superior to her former impersonation of Tolstoy's distracted, disillusioned heroine as does to-day's talking screen to the old mute one of eight years ago.

"When 'Love' made its bow at the Karlton in 1927, audiences were more concerned with the authenticity of the picture passion between John Gilbert and Greta Garbo, as the lovers, than they were with implications of the threadbare state that once-burning emotion can reach, once it has been subjected to the irritations of everyday living.

"Between Garbo and Fredric March off screen no personal interest, save that of one artist's professional respect for another, is known to exist. So moviegoers are free to take their excellent work upon its face value, without peering around corners, or peeping beneath surfaces, for the fiery flashes of emotion that made the clinches in 'Love' something to remember out of all proportion to the original intention of the novel.

"It is a happy circumstance indeed that brings Clarence Brown back as Miss Garbo's director. Without being the type of Trilby-Svengali association that marked and eventually marred the Dietrich-von Sternberg combination, Mr. Brown and Miss Garbo work uncommonly well together. The director seems to have an uncanny understanding of the best means of handling the sensitive Swedish actress, and the most effective method for translating her superb art into screen terms."

© International

Greta Garbo: She drives film-critics to the dictionaries

Comprehensive

More comprehensively, listing the evidence which would seem to dim Miss Garbo's luster and which, in the end, and following one of her performances, appears as of no consequence at all, Elsie Finn, in the Philadelphia *Record*, searches after the reasons for the actress's stature in the films:

"Greta Garbo has never won an Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award for acting.

"Only twice did Garbo films rate mention in the year's Best Ten. 'Anna Christie' achieved this honor in the critics' poll of 1930. 'Grand Hotel' found itself among the best ten of 1932. Garbo, however, was just one of many reasons.

"Garbo's picture appears in fan magazines increasingly seldom. Editors will tell you that they are bothered little with requests for her photograph or news of her romantic life.

"Students of screen psychology announce that the mysterious enigmatic Garbo type is passé. She has been replaced by a more familiar, personal type such as Myrna Loy.

"All this is probably true. But, strangely enough, it neither adds to nor detracts from the greatness of the actress and the terrific strength of her screen presence.

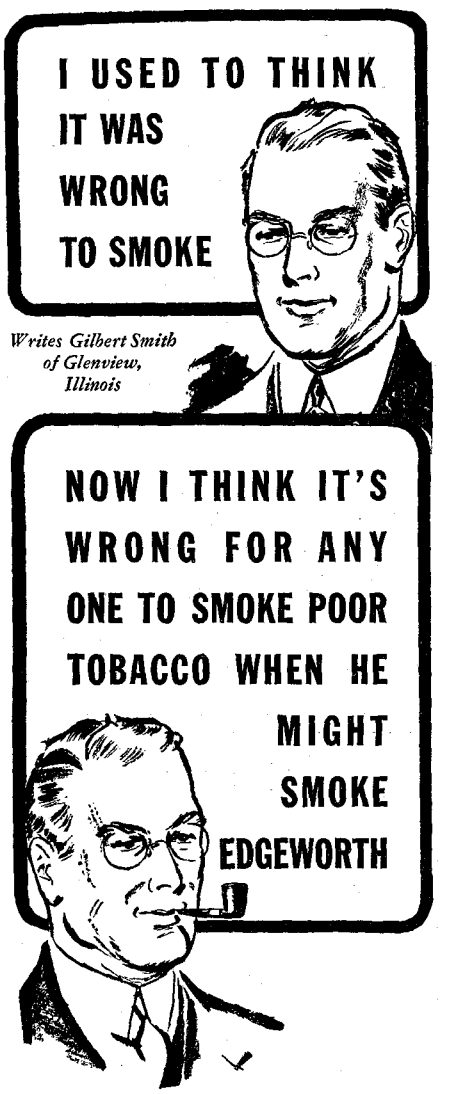
"If Garbo has lost mass appeal it is merely because she has not been cast in popular films. If Myrna Loy happens to command greater audience-affection, it is only because Garbo's power never depended upon the ease with which *Tom, Dick*, or *Harry* could identify her with the girl of his dreams.

Moments

"Look back through your memory-book and see if you do not agree that the stronger and more impressive screen moments came through Garbo films. That moment when Garbo stood on the steps during 'Queen Christina.' Another when in 'As You Desire Me' she rose to greet her beloved—her figure silhouetted against a twilight window.

"Few of the Garbo film-stories have been good, especially in the past two years. Yet in every one Garbo managed to command and hold interest from beginning to end.

"'Anna Karenina' is not a great movie. In fact, I can't imagine why the Tolstoy story was revived. It is out of date, stiff, and creaky. But, with Garbo as its motivating force, the old war-horse moves with something akin to life and certainly the maximum of grace."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Writes Gilbert Smith of Glenview, Illinois
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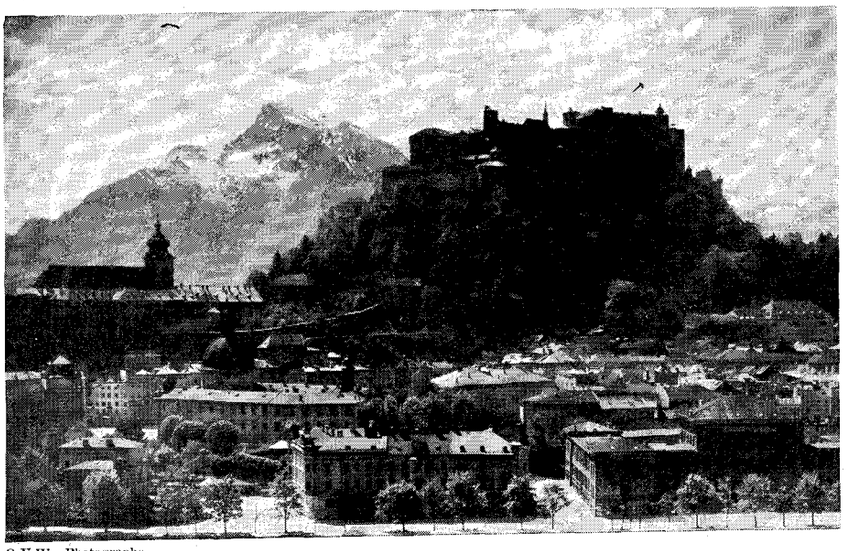
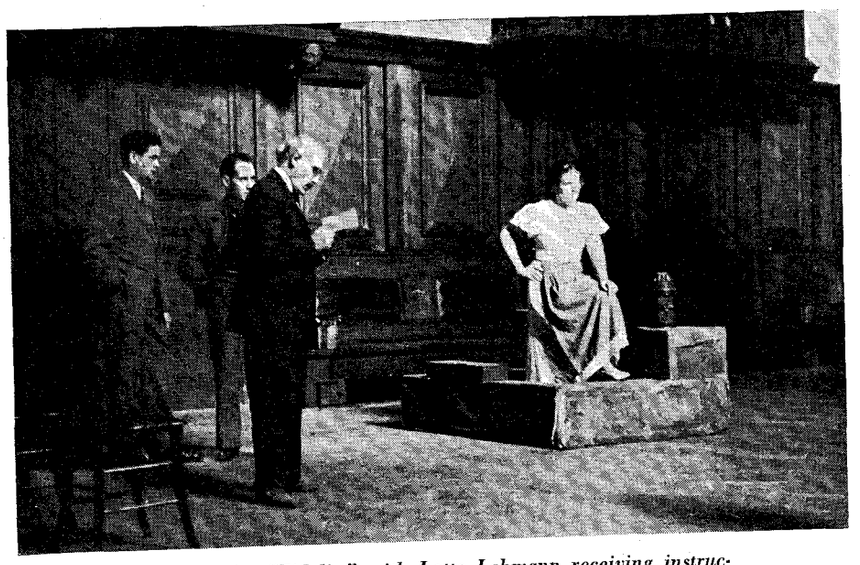


O.V.W. Photographs

In this old-world setting Salzburg holds its annual music festival. Rising above the city is a medieval fortress

Interlude at a street-café: Felix Salten (left), *Mrs. Russell Davenport, Lotte Lehmann, Bruno Walter, Dusolina Giannini, and Virgilio Lazzari*



Rehearsal for "Fidelio," with Lotte Lehmann receiving instruction from Arturo Toscanini (front), *famous New York maestro*

The Musical Leader *Acclaims Fifteenth Festspiele at the Tiny City of Salzburg*

To many a layman, the Festspiele at Salzburg, Austria, is synonymous with Max Reinhardt, who began his productions glorifying stage and song there in 1924. To the *Musical Leader* (Chicago), the festival "is undoubtedly the greatest musical event of the year."

According to *Musical America*, this year's "stage-settings were highly effective." Their designer, Max Reinhardt, will be packing his bags any day now to return to America for the première, on October 1, of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 14).

Fifteen times, Salzburg has made a musical festival of such proportions as to attract artists from world capitals to the tiny Alpine city. This year it faced its festival uncertainly, unable to forecast what effect German reprisals would have.

Germany took away Clemens Krauss, of the Vienna Staatsoper, and offered long contracts in Berlin to such Viennese singers as it believed powerful enough to destroy the Salzburg perfection. Lastly, Austrians claim, it virtually prohibited Germans from visiting the Festival.

But, as it turned out, this year's Festival was the most successful.

Exiles

The Jewish exiles, Bruno Walter, conductor, and Reinhardt, offered their services, and Arturo Toscanini declined a post as Conductor at the Bayreuth Festival, choosing Salzburg instead. Others of similar import, as a result of what critics have called "blundering ill-will," concentrated at Salzburg, with the result that for almost the first time hotels were taxed to the limit.

Surpassing performance was made of Verdi's final opera, "Falstaff." Ever difficult, often trying to audiences, in the hands of artists seemingly inspired the music became as sparkling as champagne.

Toscanini conducted this, and Beethoven's "Fidelio," with such satisfaction that operas following these two were a let-down.

Lotte Lehmann, beloved of the Metropolitan's audiences in New York, gave a masterly portrayal in "Fidelio."

"But," remarks *Musical America*, "individual successes, even the tumultuous effect produced by the opera ("Falstaff") as a whole, were lost in the riotous acclaim that greeted Toscanini."

First results of the success of the festival are plans for a longer program next year, to accommodate the crowds, a return of Toscanini, and a revival of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris" for Mme. Lehmann.

All is not opera in Salzburg. Visitors attended concerts—conducted by Toscanini, Bruno Walter, and Erich Kleiber—masses and sacred concerts, chamber-music serenades, a marionette theater, and, as cream-puff to the roast, an Austrian revue sponsored by Count Ludwig Salm.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

THE OLD WITCH PRAYS

By Smith Dawless

I only asked of life to have
A house beside the village wood;
The only pleasure I have sought
Was doing peasant people good.

From henbane herbs I made my brews,
I sang my mother's healing spell,
But little mischief such tricks do
That make my ailing children well.

My cat, whose back against my heel,
Fills all the Christian folk with fright,
Is old and weary like myself
And furry comfort for the night.

Nor have I ever danced before
The sabbath fire where devils sing;
But I have given friendliness
To every soft-eyed hunted thing.

Yet do your servitors cry out,
"Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live!"
I know my littleness, dear Lord,
Still be thou merciful, forgive,

Minding the time on bleeding knees
My ancient sister once did crawl
To ease the Christ's despairing hour
With drink of vinegar and gall.

—*Westward* (San Leandro, California).

BETRAYAL

By Frances Kitchell Lamar

It is the hush betrays us, the frightened foal
Of false dawn standing on the eastern hill,
the hair
Of the faint-green goddess tangled in the
oak, the toll
Of blue-bells calling the nun-voiced bees to
prayer.

When the wind draws lightning from his
cloud-quiver, and the bow
Twangs from the loosened flame; when the
sun's song
Charms out the mist-green leaf, and the
brooks flow
Once more through weed-girl's hair long
drowned below;

It is the faint horn blowing, the awe attending
The hint of the veil withdrawn, the white
nymph shown
Who haunted the brakes till now; the elf
blast ending
The world we knew and greening a world
unknown.

It is fragility ruins us; it is the far,
The sad sweet song Death plays on a budding
flute
Of willow—the goat-hooved Death to the
evening star—
The green-leafed song with silence at its root.

—*Poetry* (Chicago).

TINTAGEL

By Mary Sinton Leitch

When I was young Tintagel
Was not a name to me:—
It was a song abounding
In grace of chivalry,
A chime of bells far-sounding
From realms beneath the sea.

For me the word, Tintagel,
Stirred gorse to sudden bloom,
Brought knights from hall and manor
To quicken hill and combe,
Placed in my hand a banner
And on my head a plume.

Tintagel . . O, Tintagel . . .
Those syllables avail
No more to cheat with seeming:
The chimes, the chanting, fail
To set furled pennants streaming,
Long-rusted armour gleaming:
The world has done with dreaming
And no man seeks the Grail.

—*The Lyric* (Roanoke).

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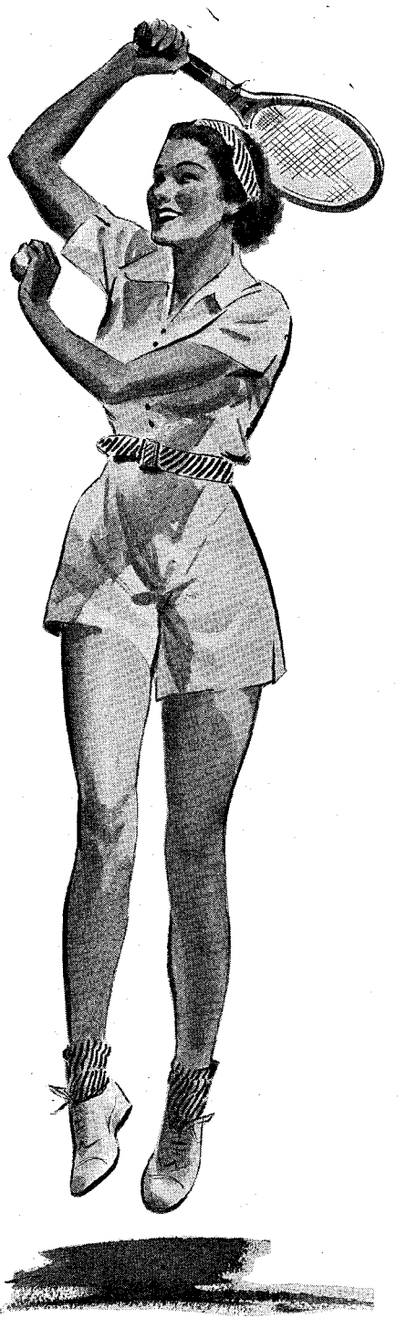

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Among the Outstanding Books

"Nations Can Live At Home." By O. W. Willcox. 279 pp. [W. W. Norton and Company, New York: $2.75.]

Doctor Willcox, in "Nations Can Live At Home," presents as his solution of disagreements among the World Powers the science of agrobiology, a sort of technocracy of the soil.

The book abounds in deep, and often dismaying, statements, as, for instance, "a commercially defeated nation, driven in on itself and reduced to the practise of autarchy, finds itself in a monovacuum so far as regards procurement of necessities and conveniences which it has heretofore been obtaining from alien sources."

Frequently, it flashes in slightly lighter comment, such as, "if there is one thing the average man detests above another, it is to have the level of his comfort or standard of living forcibly reduced."

Doctor Willcox, recognizing dynastic wars of the past, advances the theory that wars of the present and the future must be fought to obtain or retain possession of "something that is considered desirable or essential from the national view-point." The alternative is "agrobiology, for the old, traditional agronomy is clearly bankrupt."

Some might regard all this as pretty heavy brain-racking theory. Here and there Doctor Willcox is plainly pulling the layman in over his head, so that under the title of "constancy of genotypes" he requires twenty lines to explain that "like produces like."

Equation

He takes up even more space to propound, with a bow in the direction of John Stuart Mill, a law which he calls the law of diminishing increments of yield. He urges the reader who might be "mathematics-shy" to cultivate the equation log (100-y) equals 2.0 — 0.301.x; but he discourages the reader by his explanation of it. Yet it is comforting to know that the agrobiologist has reduced our hope of the future to an equation.

It is discomforting, however, to discover that Doctor Willcox feels obliged to explain he leans to some other form of government than Fascismo, and, by that, he intends no reference to Russia. He admits the agrobiologist could be turned loose to work his miracles more easily in Italy than into "the economic liberalism that still prevails in such a country as England, for example."

He urges that Germany, instead of trying to hack its way out "with the sword," might more effectively engage "in a bloodless and infinitely more promising struggle with Nature" within its own borders. He recognizes the tremendous pressure of population that has burst the boundaries of Japan, and recommends agrobiology to the Japanese.

Repercussions

Of course, there must be repercussions. The puzzled and harried American farmer and the American trade balances would be more disturbed than they are, which most agree is quite enough, if the Germans, and the Italians, and the Japanese became sufficient unto themselves.

However, in our modern economy, no nation is completely self-sufficient, and Doctor Willcox has not overlooked this great truth.

It is a very instructive treatise, to be sure, tho in some quarters it might be regarded as trying to solve in the prose of an Einstein the problem of overproduction by more production.

* * *

"Mary, Queen of Scotland and the Isles." By Stefan Zweig. 361 pp. [The Viking Press, New York: $3.50.]

The strange spell which Mary, Queen of Scots, cast upon her subjects and their descendants has enchanted Stefan Zweig in his biography, entitled "Mary, Queen of Scotland and the Isles." An author, dedicated to the sterner duties of the biographer, in this volume grows soft, and, at times, even sentimental.

Stefan Zweig, distinguished biographer

Thus, in explaining, if not condoning, the blowing up of Darnley in the house at Kirk o' Field, he remarks, rather lamely: "Only on the ground that Mary was suffering from a paralysis of the will, and did not at the bottom of her soul will her own deed, only when we recognize that she was inwardly in revolt against the actions that were forced upon her, can we at least sympathetically understand a deed which, from the outlook of abstract justice, was unpardonable."

Resolute

This, if you please, is the Mary who has given herself to the swashbuckling swaggerer, Bothwell; has coaxed her husband to his death in the house at Kirk o' Field; has failed to exhibit any grief whatsoever after he is blown up, and, within a month of the assassination, goes upon a visit to Lord Seton, to whose home has also been

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invited the philandering Bothwell. She had been widowed at sixteen. She had shown resolution and real courage and character in facing the Scottish lords and defying Elizabeth of England. The favorite Rizzio had been slain in her own apartment, and the worthless Darnley lived to betray the plotters who accomplished that foul deed; but by her marriage to him she had strengthened her family claims to the English Throne, which was a stroke of statesmanship. Her early wisdom and shrewdness were queenly.

They make her later escapade with Bothwell all the more inexplicable. She was a queen who tried to be a woman, too; she threw herself at Bothwell, and lost all hold on discretion and decency.

She even put herself into the jaws of the British lion. Yet hard-headed Scottish scholars still get angry if any one dares to call her a madcap.

Irony

The ironic drama of Mary's long contest with Elizabeth offers an opportunity which Herr Zweig has used to excellent advantage. An adulterous liaison and a husband-murder became the instruments by which Mary was to be put under the Elizabethan heel; those who recollect the death of Amy Robsart always must admire the Tudoresque brass of the Virgin Queen in the episode of the casket of guilty love-letters.

In the end, Mary went to the block to lose her head for the honor and glory of a greater England. She left behind the young son who was to become King of Great Britain, a grimly humorous joke on Elizabeth which she did not enjoy.

The glamourous Queen of Scots has been dead long enough to allow the reader to submit himself to her beguiling spell as it is breathed in these pages of Herr Zweig which make, by the way, the most distinguished biography of the present list.

* * *

"War Memoirs of Robert Lansing." 369 pp. [The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis and New York: $3.50.]

"Some have greatness thrust upon them," the saying goes. Surely this was so in the case of Robert Lansing. Distinguished lawyer and career-diplomat, Lansing succeeded William Jennings Bryan as Wilsonian Secretary of State when Bryan deserted politics briefly to edify the Chautauqua circuit in the company of yodelers and bell-ringers.

Mr. Lansing is dead, and it is useless for cynics to carp over the patent fact that affairs of State in the years just before we entered the War were regarded as best kept from the Nation.

The bitter experience of a country arrayed on a modern battle-field, and a change in the public point of view, have brought "shirt-sleeve" diplomacy much closer to a *fait accompli*. There are certain things revealed by Mr. Lansing, however, that make very good reading for the historian.

Confirmation

He confirms, for instance, the rumor that President Wilson, had he been defeated in 1916, planned to call upon Mr. Lansing for his portfolio, with the idea of appointing Mr. Hughes, the Republican candidate, in his place as Secretary of State. Mr. Wilson and Vice President Marshall then intended to resign, so that, under the Constitution, Mr. Hughes would have automatically succeeded to the Presidency for the "lame-duck" term from January to March 4, which in 1917 was of the greatest importance.

He also confirms what has been published as "gossip," that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, was only too well aware that Germany's determination to wage unrestricted warfare meant a fight with this country.

"I never really trusted him," Mr. Lansing writes. "I knew that he plotted to cause a break between the President and me. I felt he was sly, and exceptionally clever, that he would go to any lengths to gain his end."

Page

Mr. Lansing is at no pains to disguise the embarrassment Mr. Wilson's Administration experienced from the activities of Walter Hines Page, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. From Mr. Page's "Letters," published several years ago, it was possible for the public to discover for itself the pro-British bias which swayed him in the performance of his duties.

"His attitude," states Mr. Lansing, "was a most extraordinary one for an American Ambassador, and it was difficult to harmonize it with a right conception of the foreign service, in which an official's own country holds first place in his thoughts."

Mr. Lansing found Mr. Page's efforts to tone down American complaints about the exercise of utterly illegal British interference on the high seas "needlessly annoying."

The publishers inform us that Mr. Lansing died before his book was complete. This, possibly, explains the tone of the book. At times the "Memoirs" are of a frankness which colder judgment, exercised in the reading of proof, might have diluted, if not deleted. There is nothing of the Machiavelli or the Richelieu in these pages, to be sure; they reveal, instead, a finely balanced mind, a conscientious judicial attitude in matters of statecraft, and an honest Toryism which, oddly, contrives only to add to the mystery of the Woodrow Wilson who elevated Mr. Lansing to the State Department.

Books Worth Reading

"They Shall Inherit the Earth." By Morley Callaghan. (Random House, New York: $2.50.) Life to-day in a lakeside city, shaken by years of depression; written in Mr. Callaghan's always astonishing manner.

"Quack, Quack!" By Leonard Woolf. (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York: $2.) In which the author takes a fall out of our contemporary political and intellectual philosophers, defends Reason and scorns Spengler.

"Blandings Castle." By P. G. Wodehouse. (Doubleday, Doran and Company, Garden City: $2.) Nonsense plus; another amusing success in the appeal of the ridiculous.

"Pro Patria." By Ramon J. Sender, (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston: $2.50.) The tale of Private Viance and his adventures in the rebellion of Abd-el-Krim, the hardy Moroccan.

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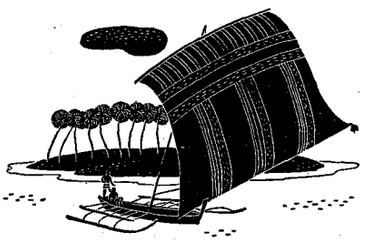

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Introduction by Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, City of New York

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

most, almost.—"R. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y. —*Most* for *almost* is provincial English. The former means "greatest in any way"; the latter, "nearly"; "well-nigh"; "for the greatest part." One hears, almost daily, "*Most* all the time"; "*Most* anybody can tell you," forms that should be avoided. Do not say, "I'll come over *most* any day this week."

no room to swing a cat.—"V. S. J.," Phoenix, Ariz.—One may take a choice from a variety of explanations that have been offered for the origin of the phrase. It is traced in literature to 1665, and in common with similar expressions, was probably current for some years earlier. Tho the sort of phrase that Shakespeare would have seized upon, it seems to have been unknown in his day; at least, he did not use it. Brewer, in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," supposes that the phrase came from the ancient sport of shooting at a cat enclosed in a suspended bag or leathern bottle. The cat in its efforts to get out kept the bottle swinging. Sir James A. H. Murray, in the New English Dictionary, traces the phrase to 1665, but finds nothing to warrant an opinion that it then had further significance than it now has, room to swing an ordinary house-cat by the tail.

A current anonymous writer in "The Bulletin," Sydney, Australia, takes a new view. He states that *cat* in the expression is the commoner and shortened form of *cat-o'-nine-tails*. "Room to swing a cat in" would then be the requisite space for administering a flogging with this instrument of punishment. The question immediately arises, Which came first, the instrument or the expression? Farmer and Henley, in "Slang and Its Analogues," trace the instrument, *cat-o'-nine-tails*, also to 1665. This makes it exactly the contemporary of the expression, and causes doubt that the one could have arisen from the other.

Another hypothesis might be advanced: In 1622 John Taylor wrote: "To be a Drunkard, and the cat to whip, Is call'd the king of all good Fellowship." In his day "to whip a cat" was the current slang for "to vomit from too much drink." Where that expression arose is unknown. But from the earliest records of the language, *swing* meant "to scourge, *whip*, flog, beat." Shakespeare used it in that sense, tho he wrote it *swindge* and *swinge*. By simple substitution, might not "room to swing a cat in" be identical with "room to whip a cat in," or just "space in which to be sick"?

The sport referred to by Brewer, shooting at a cat in a swinging bag, may also have given rise to other expressions: *To let the cat out of the bag; to see which way the cat jumps;* and perhaps, *to let the old cat die*, now surviving with the meaning "to let a swing come to rest."

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Aviation

Storm Over the Flivver-Plane

Vidal, Bureau of Air Commerce Chief, Sticks to His $700 Machine Program Despite Opposition of Aviation Industry

Eugene L. Vidal, brawny, lithe, and handsome Director of the Bureau of Air Commerce of the Department of Commerce, likes to eat wild duck and to fly his plane into hay-fields. On long trips he tucks a small tooth-brush in his pocket.

Last week, his feet on the ground, he found himself the center of a growing storm in aviation over his plan to present a $700 flivver-plane to the American public.

"Vidal got a small air-plane by the tail, and, like the man with the bear's tail in his grasp, is afraid to let go," gibed Cy Caldwell, Associate Editor of *Aero Digest*, in an article entitled, "Boners of a Bureau Bungleer."

Vidal breathes and sleeps aeronautics. A South Dakotan, his first aerial activities were on the West Point football squad; from France's blue skies he came home after the War to fly in the Army Air Corps; later he organized an air-line.

Aims

In September, 1933, President Roosevelt picked him from a field of 103 to administer a New Deal for aviation. Vidal folded his wings, called for the Bureau's records, and found this information: in eight years the Government had spent $50,000,000 on aids to aerial navigation, but not a nickel to make planes safer.

On this fact he based one of his chief aims: planes safer, easier to operate, and cheaper to buy.

Vidal called for bids for experimental planes; and, on August 27, 1934, opened sixteen of them with much ceremony in his Washington office. One, for a plane designed by Harry E. Robinson of Indianapolis, was for $750.

The industry, first curious, stirred uneasily; in a few months a storm of controversy broke out. Vidal held his ground.

"Vidal started off more than a year ago with a great fanfare of publicity, calling attention to himself as the Moses who would lead the erring and backward children of aviation into a promised land of silk and money," continued Mr. Caldwell's article. ". . . He didn't know (or neglected to mention) that a cheap air-plane, built by mass-production methods, was one of our oldest, and most wistful, aviation hopes. A man named Henry Ford toyed with it away back in 1927."

According to Caldwell aviation's chief objections to Vidal are his statement that present-type air-planes are unsafe for the private owner, and the fanfare of publicity employed to promulgate his project.

Leading the field of opposition is E. E. Porterfield, Kansas City manufacturer. In *The National Aeronautic Magazine* he said:

"It is time that the Government, through its Bureau of Air Commerce, should start inspiring confidence in the present-day air-planes, rather than lead everyone to believe that they are 'not safe enough' and that a new 'safe $700 air-plane' is just around the corner."

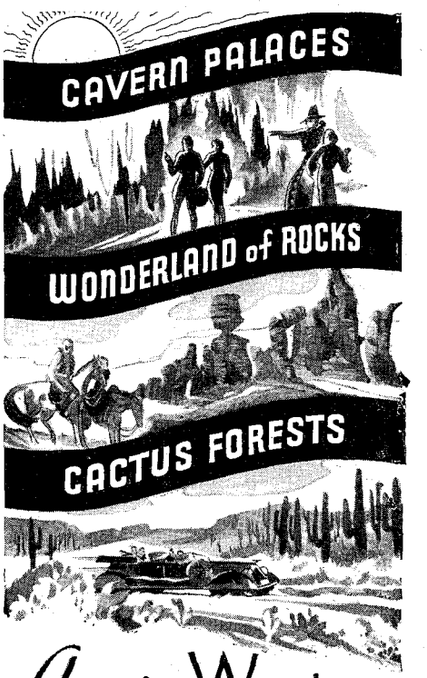
"We regard as highly commendable the good intentions of the Bureau of Air Commerce in encouraging the development of a low-priced light plane," declared *Popular Aviation*, "yet we can not entirely approve of their method of approach."

Meanwhile, experiments continue, both governmental and private. And the latest development is the conversion of a Ford V-8 engine to air-purposes. The plane, says *Western Flying*, is built by the Arrow Aircraft & Motors Corporation. It is a two-place, low-wing monoplane, to sell for approximately $1,500 at the start.

Some manufacturers support the Government's program. Vidal says: "$700 is a good figure and we will stick to it."

Acme

Eugene L. Vidal and a Waterman Arrowplane, one of the "flivver" planes which his Bureau of Air Commerce sought to develop



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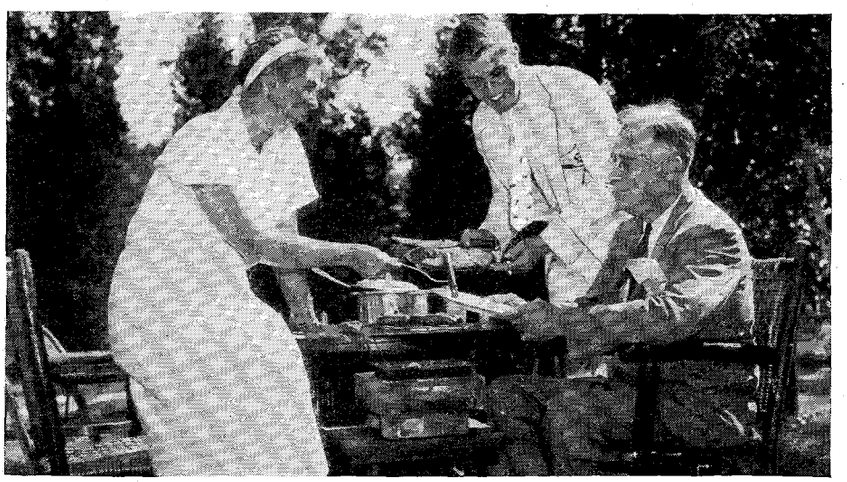
Informality in Three Nations



Acme

Hot-dogs for the President, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Franklin, Jr., at a picnic for newspaper correspondents near Hyde Park, New York

Wide World

Mineral water for Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, and his wife at Aix Les Bains, France, just before they hurried back to London because of war crisis

© International

Accordion music for Adolf Hitler and a group of his friends, enjoying a quiet afternoon in the woods near his Bavarian retreat

Are You a Radical?

Your Answer to This Test Determines Your Mind's Slant

Are you at heart a radical or a conservative, Red or reactionary?

Theodore F. Lentz, Director of the Character Research Institute at Washington University, St. Louis, has formulated a measuring-rod in the shape of a questionnaire to answer this query for you.

According to the Associated Press, it "comprises several hundred selected and 'weighted' questions," and was described last week by Professor Lentz to the American Psychological Association at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

"If you answer 'yes' to the following questions," says the dispatch, "you have a tendency to be radical:

"1. Alimony for divorced husbands is as logical as for divorced wives.

"2. The world needs a new religion.

"3. It was within the power of the diplomats of 1900 to 1912 to prevent war.

"4. Something more effective than our present brooms, mops, and vacuum-cleaners should be devised to clean our homes.

"5. One-fifth of the public-school budget could well be spent in educating parents to educate their children."

Conservative

On the other hand, the dispatch continues, "Yes" to the following questions indicates one is a conservative:

"1. It is bad for a married man to take another man's wife to the movies.

"2. Billy Sunday has done much to make religion a vital force in our lives.

"3. Not all international disputes should be settled by arbitration.

"4. Women in general are not as intelligent as men.

"5. College education is right in more ways than it is wrong."

Professor Lentz tried the test on 579 students. "There are a great many aspects to the studies which we have made of 437 reactions of these students ["nearly a quarter of a million reactions all told," he informs THE LITERARY DIGEST.] "The chief point of my discussion at Ann Arbor was to the effect that deductions or interpretations as to conservatism, or, for that matter, any other trait tendency of the individual, would give the appearance of specificity when based upon too few observations.

"The practise of the layman (and, in this connection, our scientific investigators have not avoided entirely, apparently, the error) is to take too seriously a single reaction of an individual, or, let us say, his reaction with regard to a single issue.

Groupings

"Our studies show that the reliable measure of general conservatism is quite feasible when a sufficient number of properly chosen items are grouped together. Some of the best conservative statements are as follows:

"1. Three meals a day will always be the best general rule.

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"2. Any science which conflicts with religious beliefs should be taught cautiously, if at all, in our schools.

"3. Even in an ideal world there should be a protective tariff.

"4. It is more important to believe in God than to be unselfish.

"Some of the best radical statements are as follows:

"1. We should celebrate Pasteur's birthday rather than Washington's, as he has done the world a greater service.

"2. Our courts should be in the hands of sociologists, rather than lawyers.

"3. Criminals should be treated like sick persons.

"4. Since the theory of evolution has been accepted by most scientists, it should be taught in our schools.

"A point for conservatism is registered when an individual agrees with a conservative statement or disagrees with a radical statement."

Women, Owners of America

"Women own three-quarters of America's wealth, and hold one-quarter of its jobs. This is a pretty good showing," writes Cathrine Curtis in the current *Nation's Business*.

"And women some day will realize that their favorable position did not 'just happen,' that geography had nothing to do with it. As they assume greater interest—and power—in political affairs, some day, it is to be hoped, they will have a clearer and better understanding of the real reasons why they have fared inconceivably better than their sisters in any other land . . .

"Men, not alone the women, fail to realize the stake women have in this country. A recent survey made by the organization, Women Investors in America, Inc. [of which Miss Curtis is President], reveals that women are the beneficiaries of 80 per cent. of the 65,000,000 life-insurance policies now outstanding, aggregating more than $100,000,000. That is their face value; their actual assets to-day in cash turn-in value is $25,000,000,000.

"The survey reveals that 65 per cent. of savings-accounts—in the amount of $14,242,800,000—are in women's names. They hold 48 per cent. of the stock of all railroad corporations, in the aggregate of $4,800,000,000. Forty-four per cent. of public-utility securities is in the names of women, and the titles to 40 per cent. of all real estate—homes and farms—are held by women.

"It may be that the women do realize this when they are in the front ranks advocating more and more activities to be undertaken by political powers, and that eagerness and zeal are commendable because they know they are paying a large share of the bill. It may be that they realize that out of their purses comes 80 per cent. of the $100,000,000 annual tax on life-insurance companies and another 80 per cent. of the $104,000,000 collected in inheritance taxes. And that 40 per cent. of an estimated annual property tax of $5,000,000 is paid by them. . . .

"Furthermore, America's economic system, for good or bad, has provided gainful occupations for 11,000,000 women."

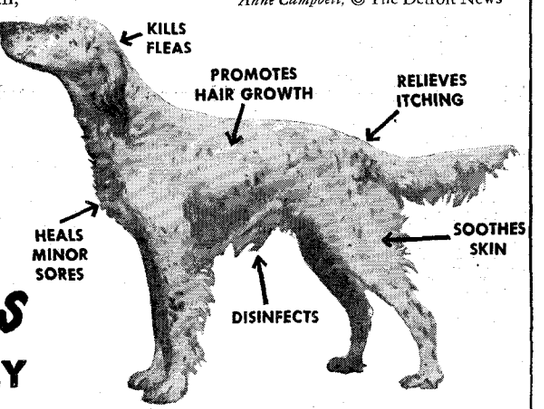
NATIONAL DOG WEEK—Sept. 22-28

BUYING LOYALTY

You can't buy loyalty, they say,
I bought it, though, this very day;
You can't buy friendship, firm and true,
I bought sincerest friendship too;
And truth and kindliness I got,
And happiness, Oh, such a lot!
So many joyous hours to be,
Were sold with that commodity.
I bought a life of simple faith,
And love that will be mine till death,
And two brown eyes that I could see
Would not be long in knowing me.
I bought protection.
Bought a guard
Right now and afterward.
Buy human friendship? Maybe not!
You see, it was a dog I bought.

Anne Campbell, © The Detroit News

GLOVER'S KENNEL and FLEA SOAP



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Fred Fletcher *Says:*

"It's a masterpiece of literature on the art of gun structure . . . . The volumes should prove invaluable to gunners who want to know how to get the highest degree of accuracy from their firearms; how to adjust sights, and how, in fact, to handle a gun in every particular."—*Rod and Gun Editor, The Daily News, New York.*

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Current Events

September 9.—WPA officials moved for expenditure of $5,000,000,000 of State and Federal funds for work-relief at the rate of $420,000,000 monthly.

Navy Department announced authorization for the construction of twenty-three fighting-ships, including an aircraft-carrier, and 10,000-ton cruiser.

A Federal Judge and a score of lawyers and attendants were routed from Newark, New Jersey, court-room when tear-gas bomb exploded in the coat-pocket of lawyer arguing case.

Arrival of codfish along the New Jersey Coast led weather-sharps to predict an early, long, and cold winter.

National Council of Methodist Youth, meeting in Evanston, Illinois, urged American withdrawal from the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin.

With a score of ninety-eight out of a possible 100, Corp. Raymond D. Chaney, of the United States Marine Corps, led 1,170 rivals for first honors in the Navy Trophy event at the National Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

The National Industrial Conference Board announced Federal receipts from liquor taxes in fiscal year 1934-'35 greater than in any preprohibition years except 1918 and 1919. They totaled $411,000,000.

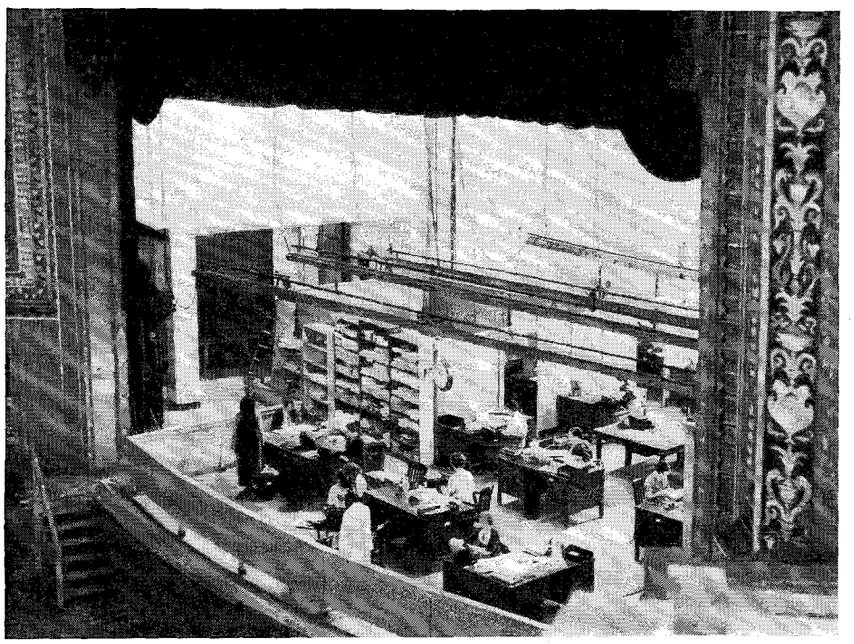
Prohibition ended in Texas with a proclamation by Governor Allred on result of election on August 24, which stood 297,597 for repeal; 250,948 for maintaining State dry law.

September 10.—Senator Huey Pierce Long, of Louisiana, died from an assassin's bullet, thirty hours after he had been shot in the State Capitol Building.

Charging five different kinds of unconstitutionality, sixteen coal-companies operating in Harlan County, Kentucky, filed suit for injunction in Louisville Federal Court against enforcement of Guffey Soft Coal Act.

A rise of 5 per cent. in cost of living of wage-earners from July to August was reported by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Temporary restraining order was secured by Gov. Eugene Talmadge, of Georgia, in Macon Federal Court to prevent collection of six cents a pound tax on cotton ginned in excess of allotments fixed under Bankhead Cotton Control Act.



Wide World

Hard put to it to find office-space for the many New Deal employees, the Federal Government demonstrated its ingenuity by putting some of the WPA staff to work on the stage of the Washington Auditorium

Lieut. Gov. A. B. Chandler, of Kentucky, won Democratic nomination for Governor of Kentucky. He denounced "dictatorship," "bayonet rule," and State's 3 per cent. sales tax.

The Arkansas Utilities Company applied to District Supreme Court, Washington, for injunction to restrain PWA from allocating $200,000 for the erection of municipally-owned power-plant at Paragould, Arkansas.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, asked Chief Magistrate Jacob Gould Schurman, Jr., of New York City, for report on statements of Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky, in freeing five men arrested at demonstration on board the *Bremen*, on July 26.

Thomas Hewes, of Farmington, Connecticut, resigned as Special Assistant to Secretary of State Hull.

The American Radio Telegraphists' Association, whose members are radio operators on American vessels operating from New York, called a strike.

A gift of $5,000,000 to Graduate School of University of Michigan, from the Horace R. Rackham and Mary A. Rackham Fund of Detroit, announced at Ann Arbor.

New York Municipal Art Commission approved model of memorial to Father Francis P. Duffy, War-time Chaplain of the 165th Infantry, Forty-second (Rainbow) Division.

Green eye-shading and mascara with a sprinkle of gold or silver "star dust" will be feature of women's facial make-up this fall, Perfume and Cosmetic Buyers' Conference announced in New York.

September 11.—The Democratic National Committee announced that it still has unpaid debts of $417,868.18, incurred during the 1928 and 1932 campaigns.

Eugene West, who was bitten on the finger by hard-shelled crab at Long Branch, New Jersey, on August 24, died of blood-poisoning.

Faster train-schedules on New York Central Lines and Pennsylvania Railroad were announced with running-time between New York and Chicago cut to sixteen and one-half hours.

Speakers at annual convention of W.C.T.U., at Atlantic City, New Jersey, opened attack on radiobroadcasting programs, particularly "amateur hours."

September 12.—Italy and Ethiopia were reminded of obligation under Kellogg-Briand Pact to settle differences by peaceful means in a statement issued by Secretary of State Hull.

Smashing Miss Amelia Earhart's transcontinental air-plane record for women of seventeen hours, seventeen minutes, and thirty seconds, Miss Laura Ingalls spanned Continent from Burbank, California, to New York, in thirteen hours and thirty-four minutes.

Washington officials predicted government dole of $500,000,000 annually for several years to come.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt obeyed the "sign of the thumb" when she gave Otto E. Schaefer, hitch-hiker, of Oak Park, Illinois, a University of Rochester senior, a lift a few miles from her Hyde Park, New York, home.

The famous United States Hotel, at Saratoga Springs, New York, was auctioned off to pay delinquent taxes.

The submarine *Pike*, sister-ship to the recently completed *Porpoise*, was launched at Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Seventeen local unions of the United Textile Workers of America voted to recommend a State-wide strike at a meeting at Providence, Rhode Island.

By threatening military rule, Gov. Floyd B. Olson, of Minnesota, succeeded in closing the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works, scene of strike-riots which resulted in two deaths and thirty injuries.

September 13.—Howard Hughes, oil-operator and film-producer, set an official land-plane record at Santa Ana, California, when he traveled 353 miles an hour. The day before he had set exactly the same unofficial record.

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Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. in the World War, was honored in France on his seventy-fifth birthday. In Paris he received a bust of himself at a ceremony attended by French dignitaries. "Pershing oaks" were planted by French veterans on battle-fields where American soldiers triumphed.

Eight persons were killed when a commercial air-plane crashed in Panama.

Brig. Gen. William E. Horton, retired, Assistant Chief Quartermaster of the A.E.F., died at Governors Island of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was sixty-seven.

Responsibility for providing work for 2,400,000 persons during the coming winter was assigned by President Roosevelt to the Works Progress Administration, headed by Harry L. Hopkins.

September 14.—Senator William G. McAdoo, seventy-one, was married to Miss Doris Cross, twenty-six, Public Health Service nurse, at Washington. It was his third marriage. Mr. McAdoo, who was Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson when he married the President's daughter, Eleanor, was divorced by her last year.

William Lawson Little, Jr., of California, was recrowned as national amateur golf champion when he defeated Walter Emery, Oklahoma law-student, 4 and 2, in the final round of the championship play at Cleveland. It was his thirty-first successive victory. For the second year he holds both the British and the American championships.

President Roosevelt revitalized President Wilson's slogan "It can be done," in a speech dedicating the White Face Mountain Highway in New York State. He said he was more enthusiastic than ever about those "four little words."

Six persons bound for a family reunion were killed when their automobile was struck by a train at a grade crossing near Churchville, Pennsylvania.

Frederick T. Haskell, banker and philanthropist, died at his Chicago home. He was eighty-one.

September 15.—For the fifth time this year the threat of a nation-wide bituminous coal strike was averted temporarily when John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, agreed to extend the union's present contract until September 22.

A new world record for amphibian planes, 230.03 miles an hour, was set at Detroit by Maj. Alexander P. De Seversky. It bettered the old mark by thirty-nine miles an hour.

John H. Kirby, of Houston, Texas, said that 50,000 Democrats enrolled by the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution were ready to bolt the Democratic Party in 1936 if it nominated President Roosevelt.

The Very Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury Cathedral, arrived in New York on his way to Canada to fight for the adoption of Social Credit. Alberta already had adopted the plan, which provides for the payment of a $25-a-month dividend to all adults.

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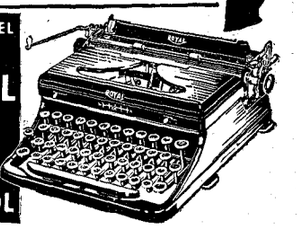

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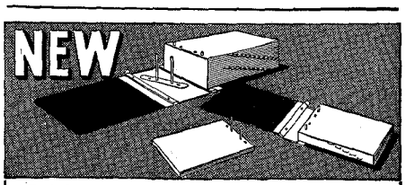

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No Bombs or Bloodshed

But Revolution Has Overtaken College Football and Lateral Has Come to Stay, Says Andy Kerr of Colgate—Coaches Polled on Conference Line-Ups in Round-Up

Acme

The season begins with rubber tires as imaginary opponents at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois

Without benefit of bombs, bloodshed or constitutional amendments, the revolution in American college football has arrived.

Andy Kerr, Coach of Colgate University, who spent the summer months conducting football-coaching schools in Massachusetts, Texas, Kansas, and New York, heralds the new order on the gridiron.

According to Kerr, who pleaded the case of the lateral pass, which has made Colgate teams famous throughout the country, to 500 coaches in two months this year, the lateral pass and the wide-open game have brought a revolution that is here to stay.

Lateral

"Everywhere I went," said Kerr recently, "interest centered in the lateral pass. Coaches were interested in fundamentals, but they were more interested in the lateral-pass developments such as those used by Colgate's Red Raiders during the last three years. This, to me, is evidence that coaches all over the country are going to produce elevens that will utilize the lateral to the utmost. . . .

"The enthusiasm about the lateral pass and its variations has been greater than in any development in football since I have been connected with it. Apparently most of the coaches believe that it will make teams that score more effectively, and, at the same time, play a type of football that is more interesting for the spectators and the boys who play the game."

Lou Little, the hook-nosed Coach at Columbia who made the Lions into one of the most respected teams of the country, agreed with Kerr in an interview in the New York *World-Telegram.*

"The trend to open football," said Mr. Little, who has a weakness for brainy football and brown haberdashery, "has been noticeable in recent years, particularly since lateral passing was encouraged. This year we will see more open play than ever. That is going to make the game more thrilling for the spectators, and, I think, more fun for the players."

Little refused to forget fundamentals, however.

Fundamentals

"In spite of this, the successful teams will be those which are solidly grounded in fundamentals, and, thus, able to combine their passes with running and kicking in such a manner that the one type of play helps the other. Those who go in too strongly for the open game to the neglect of the other will suffer the penalty before their seasons are completed."

Columbia's Coach picked four teams in the East as potential sectional champions—Princeton, Temple, Colgate, and Pitt, adding Fordham and Harvard as runners-up. Minnesota and Ohio State were favored in the Middle West, with Ohio State the stronger.

"In the South, Georgia should crowd back into the title picture, but, of course, Alabama still rates the top. Rice, I am informed, is coming up with a great team in the Southwest, but so is Texas, and, they tell me, Louisiana State. On the Coast I look for Washington and Stanford to fight it out, with St. Mary's always a factor."

Last week, sports-writers, answering requests from eager alumni for preseason surveys, obliged on several fronts.

Grantland Rice, whose annual All-America selections are taken more seriously than others, rounded up the coaches for their opinions.

South

Frank Thomas, Head Coach of Alabama: "The South, our section of it, will be stronger, on a general average, than it was last year. At this point, I look to see Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama all fighting for the top, with several others close by—including Vanderbilt and Tulane. If you move further West, you can also nominate L.S.U. as one of the best. Alabama plays Tennessee and Georgia in October—and these two games will tell a big part of the story.

"I am planning to build my team around three men—Joe Riley in Dixie Howell's place; Riley Smith, my 198-pound quarterback; and Bryant, one of the best ends we ever had, at 206.

"We won't be as good as last year with so many stars missing, but we have good stuff to work with. So have Tennessee and Georgia—the two teams we must beat before we can look forward to the others.

"Ray Morrison, at Vanderbilt, has a big team, good material, and a heavy starting-schedule. Two of the best Southern teams along the Eastern border will be North Carolina and Duke. North Carolina will be one of the best in the country, and Duke won't be far away."

West

"Slip" Madigan of St. Mary's: "So far as the Pacific Coast Conference is concerned, I think the big race will be between Stanford and Washington. Stanford returns a veteran outfit, including Grayson and Hamilton, and I think, this time, Thornhill will have a good passer ready. Washington has four fine backs who were sophomores a year ago, and you'll hear more about them.

"Howard Jones still has a hard battle on his hands at Southern California . . . he will need the help of many new men to replace all the stars he has lost in the last few years. It will be a miracle if he can move back this quickly into the front rank.

"California has fine material, and should do well. They have a big squad that should

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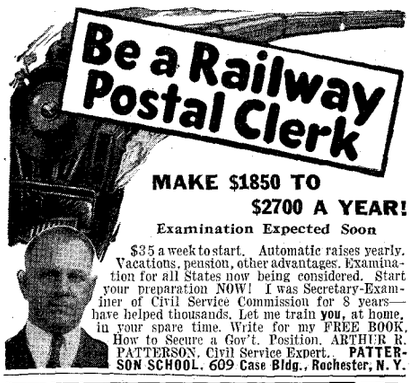

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go places. Santa Clara will be one of the best. St. Mary's? I'd say just about as we were last year. We have a good team, and a pretty big one."

Braven Dyer, writing in the Los Angeles *Times*, picks Stanford to take their third straight conference title.

"Unless California or Washington can come up with a passing attack far superior to anything these teams have revealed in the past, Stanford should waltz through to another championship, and, thus, for the third time, win the right to be slapped down in the Rose Bowl. Thornhill has everybody back from last year except Bucky Van Dellen at left half-back and Claude Callaway at tackle."

Southwest

Grantland Rice quotes a delegate from the Southwest which, despite a relatively poor break in the sports-pages of the nation, boasts football as good as that played in any other section in the country—and better than many sections which have been better publicized.

"Ours is about the strongest section in football," said the partizan. "I think I can prove this. A year ago we beat all outside competition from the Middle West and the Coast. This time we will be even stronger, with Rice, and a veteran team; Southern Methodist, and a veteran team, and Texas, Texas Christian, and Baylor—all high grade. Then move over to L.S.U., where you will find another rugged customer. L.S.U. will be better this season than she was a year ago.

"This means at least six strong teams down our way—most of them big, fast, and experienced—and all of them well-coached. I doubt that any other section has greater football interest. . . . The Southwest has its full share of all-America talent. The race should be hard and close, a battle among at least five teams."

Mid-West

Noble Kizer of Purdue: "The preseason leader in the Middle West is Ohio State. Whether the Buckeye Brigade can slip by Notre Dame, or Indiana at Bloomington, is another guess. Minnesota will be first class again, even with many stars missing. There were good stars at Minnesota last year who never had a chance. You'll hear from some of them."

Bob Zuppke thinks Illinois will again be small, light, fast, and smart, with the best kicker in the Conference in Lindberg.

Having lost seventy-five men from his squad last spring, Elmer Layden of Notre Dame is not optimistic.

"If I could find a line to match my backfield, I wouldn't have to worry. But the best backfield in the world can't move without a good line. I finished the season last year weighing 145. This year I may reach 130."

East

The Eastern consensus from ten coaches and athletic directors puts Pittsburgh, Princeton, Temple, and Colgate at the top. The early test with Penn should be one of the Tiger's hardest. Navy has good material, and may surprize the experts.

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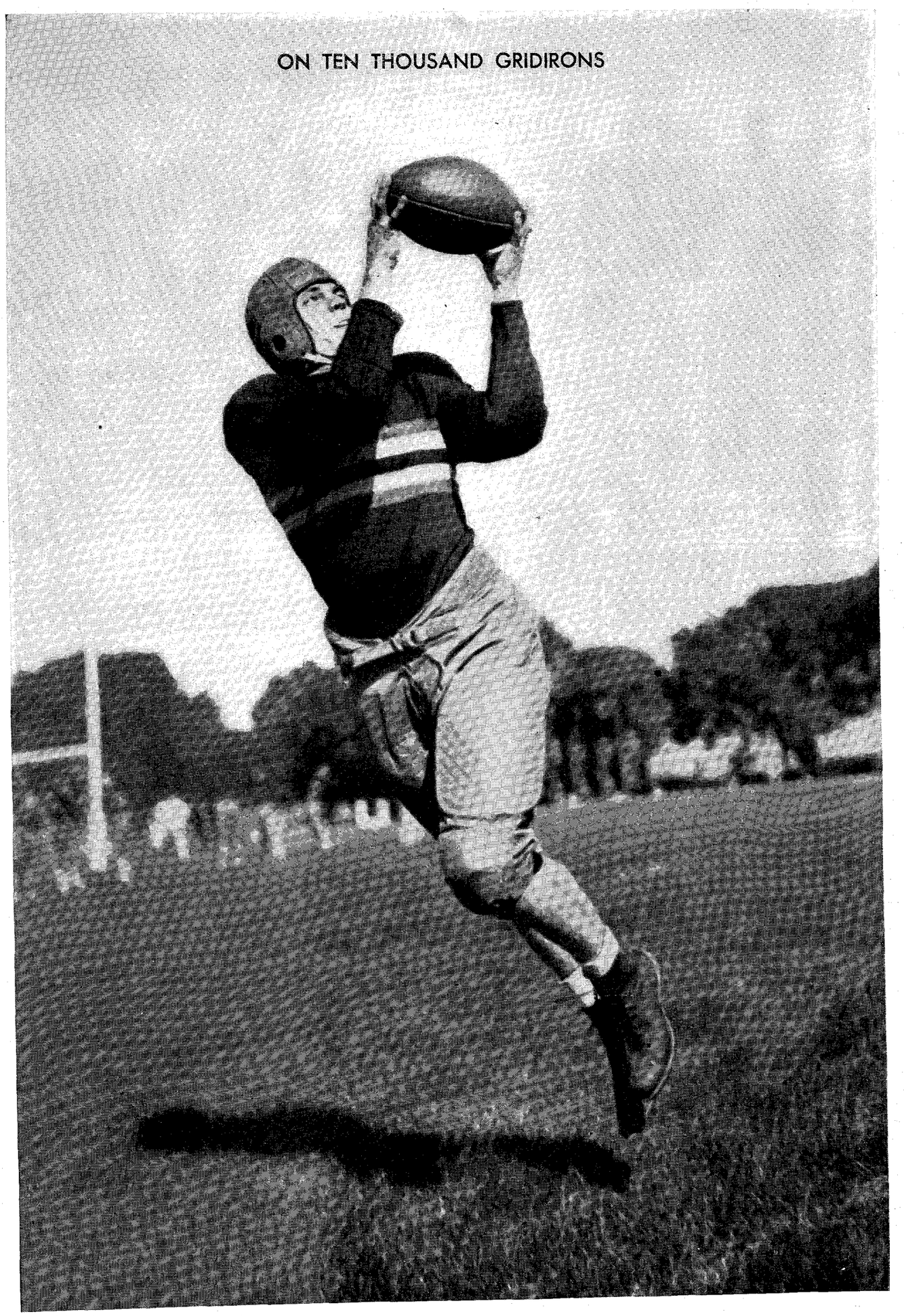

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Happiest Man

That's What Wilmer Allison of Austin, Texas, Calls Himself After Winning the United States Tennis Title, for Which He Receives Trophy, and the Congratulations of Perry

Upsets are rare in tennis. For that reason last week was the most notable of the tennis year.

Almost every expert in the country had picked Frederick John Perry of England to win his third straight United States singles title at Forest Hills, Long Island, last week. Because form seldom fails the prophets, Perry's straight-set defeat in a semifinal match by Wilmer L. Allison, stoop-shouldered cotton-broker of Austin, Texas, was considered the major upset of the season.

Playing before a roaring crowd that jammed the West Side Stadium, Allison unleashed such an attack that Perry had lost the first set before he could stem the fury that was sweeping him off the court. In the seventh game of the set, he fell heavily as he stabbed the air for one of Allison's bullet drives. The fall apparently kept him from playing his top game.

Hitting crisply off the ground and volleying with rifle-fire accuracy at the net, Allison took the second set also, and then the third, winning the match 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

Tributes

Refusing to use his injury as an alibi, Perry, who married Helen Vinson, a movie actress and daughter of a Texas oil-magnate, next day, said after the match: "I had a licking coming to me and I got it. Wilmer played great tennis."

Sports-writers generally credited Allison with a clean-cut victory. William T. Tilden wrote in the New York *Times:* "It is a pity that some of the glory of Allison's achievement must be dimmed by Perry's injury, but certainly Allison played one of the greatest matches of his career and deserves the utmost praise for his magnificently sustained attack."

Al Laney wrote in the New York *Herald Tribune:* "It may be pointed out that Allison has been a finalist before, both at Wimbledon and at Forest Hills; that he had come closer to defeating Perry than has any other American in nearly three years, and that Perry was being outplayed even before the accident occurred and obviously was in for a critical time of it."

Dull and uninteresting after the Perry-Allison match was the women's final which Miss Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, California, won for the fourth consecutive year. She beat Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, of Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

Unsound Prophet

Tilden, who won the national amateur singles title seven times before he turned professional, picked Sidney B. Wood, Jr., twenty-four-year-old New Yorker with hair like pulled taffy and one of the greatest stylists in tennis, to beat Allison in the final.

Never a sound prophet, Tilden saw Allison beat Wood the next day 6—2, 6—2, 6—3, the worst drubbing any runner-up has received in the nationals since Tilden beat Wallace Johnson, Philadelphia chop-stroke master, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1, in 1921.

© International

Allison gets a cup that experts said would be carried off by Fred Perry

After losing his Davis Cup matches to Perry and Bunny Austin last July, Allison had about made up his mind to give up singles after this year. Last week he said: "I'm the happiest man in the world. I'm going to keep on playing tennis till my beard touches my feet." It was his second national victory of the season. He and John Van Ryn, veteran doubles combination, won the title for the second time last month.

At thirty, Allison is the oldest player to win the singles title for the first time. After beating Wood, he grabbed the final ball that Wood had put into the net and presented it and his racket to his wife.

For bringing the title back to America for the first time since 1933 he received a large silver cup from the United States Lawn Tennis Association and a bottle of rum done up with red ribbons from friends.

Five feet 11¼, weight 153 pounds, Allison has light brown hair, blue eyes, and a ruddy complexion. He is an alumnus of the University of Texas, and the son of a well-known Fort Worth doctor. His hobby is amateur radio. He built his own transmitter, licensed by the Government in 1919. It's 1,000 watts, which is as strong as an amateur station is allowed to be. When he isn't abroad playing tennis, he told a LITERARY DIGEST reporter in an interview last week, he spends three or four hours a night talking to Europe and Australia. He prefers Morse code to straight talk and he uses the call letters W5VV.

His wife is attractive, twenty-nine, and a light brunette. She thinks her husband a pretty good dancer, which Allison calls "praise from Cæsar!" They've been married five years, have no children, but hope for a boy which they can name Van Ryn Allison after Wilmer's doubles partner.

According to his wife, Allison never moves fast except when he's on the court. On window-shopping tours, he ambles along behind Mrs. Allison with slumping shoulders, deep in thought, until they get lost. His wife does not share her husband's interest in radio.

Allison took up golf when the tennis-writers began calling him an old man. Now he shoots in the low seventies. He has played with Lawson Little in England. Once he shot 68. He's very proud of it.

In high school he played baseball and got an offer from the Texas League, but turned to tennis because his father objected. He started playing tennis at eighteen.

"Uneventful"

He thinks his life, except for his marriage, has been "very uneventful."

He is not superstitious, and, to prove it, flew to the Coast on Friday, September 13. Sometimes he gets a hair-cut on the day of a match, but didn't last week.

He doesn't smoke, drinks moderately, enjoys flying and high places (which his wife does not). Both he and his wife talk with a slight Southern accent.

Allison has been ranked in the first ten in the United States since 1928. He was fifth that year, seventh in 1929, third in 1930, ninth in 1931, second in 1932 and 1933, and first last year.

Allison raised his game to almost unbeatable heights when he put out Perry.

Once asked to rate his own game, Allison said: "Unsound and unsteady singles game, fair at doubles. American twist service, usually weak. Fair volleyer."

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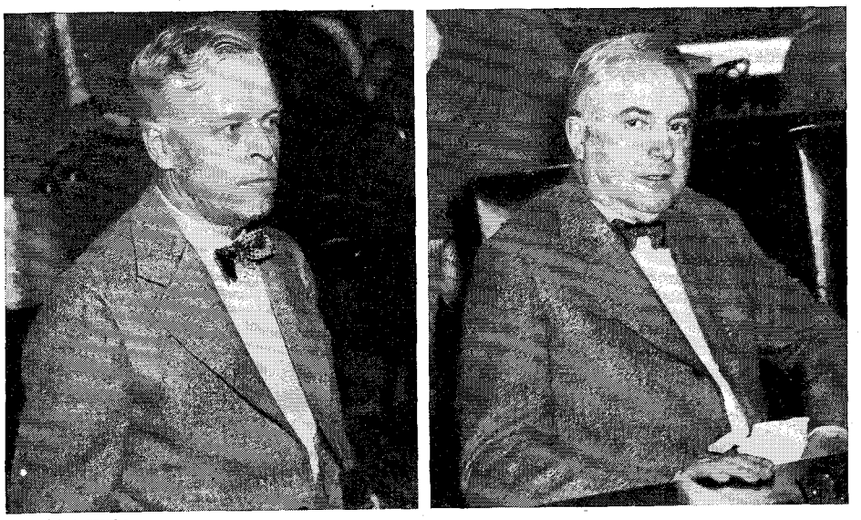
An Empire on the Auction-Block

Van Sweringen Railroad, Real-Estate, and Industrial Holdings Go Under the Hammer to Satisfy Creditors' Claims, But These Brothers "Have Weathered Earlier Storms"



Acme Photographs

Mantis J. (left) *and Oris P. Van Sweringen: The younger made snow-balls for his brother*

In the celebrated Van Sweringen railroad, real-estate, and industrial empire there is a dominant Van Sweringen—Oris P., the portly, who sleeps late in the morning while Mantis J., two years his junior, gets up early and rides a horse before going to the office.

Oris P. has been the dominant Van Sweringen since boyhood. In the cold winters of Northern Ohio, when the brothers were boys, they had their snow-ball fights like other boys. But they always fought side by side. Mantis J., the younger brother, made the snow-balls. Oris P., the older, threw them.

In manhood, Oris P. conceived their ambitious plans of real-estate development and railroad-purchasing (or is reputed to have done so). Mantis J. developed the plans and carried them into execution.

The brothers failed to foresee the depression. In October—Black October—1929, acting through their Geneva Corporation, they made a contract with Armour & Company, the Swift family, and others to buy the North Kansas City Bridge & Railroad Company, the North Kansas City Development Company, the St. Joseph Belt Railway, and the Union Terminal Railway Co., at a price of $20,334,264. And, in the spring of 1930, they poured $100,000,000 into the market to obtain control of the Missouri Pacific.

Underwriters

The Van Sweringens' effort to acquire the Missouri Pacific had begun before the crash, and, through the Alleghany Corporation, their railroad holding-company, they already had resorted to vast borrowings.

In February of 1929, the Alleghany sold a $35,000,000 issue of fifteen-year fives through J. P. Morgan & Company, and three New York banks—the First National, the National City, and the Guaranty Trust. In June, 1929, these same banks underwrote a $25,000,000 issue of Alleghany twenty-year fives. And, in April, 1930, they underwrote another $25,000,000 issue of twenty-year fives.

That same year, they were caught in the full tide of the depression. They needed money desperately if they were to avoid bankruptcy. So they went to the House of Morgan, which had backed them in the pre-depression period, and Morgan brought the other New York banks into a pool and raised $39,500,000 for them.

To secure the loan, the Van Sweringens pledged stock of their holding-companies, including stock of the Vaness Company, which O. P. had called their "personal basket." Later, they borrowed $2,100,000 more.

Last week, J. P. Morgan & Company announced that control of the Van Sweringen empire, whose assets total more than $3,000,000,000, would be sold at public auction on September 30 to satisfy claims of creditors. Holding-company shares controlling coal-properties worth $50,000,000, real estate assessed at $150,000,000, and trucking, traction, and miscellaneous enterprises valued at $75,000,000 will go under the hammer, the Morgan offices announced.

In Cleveland, the Van Sweringens said they had completed arrangements to bid on their properties. Whether there would be other bidders was not known. But the end of the week brought a report that L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson, might bid against them.

The cost of obtaining control of the railroad properties alone should be relatively small. At current market prices, $3,168,000 would buy the 2,112,000 shares of Alleghany Corporation stock to be auctioned.

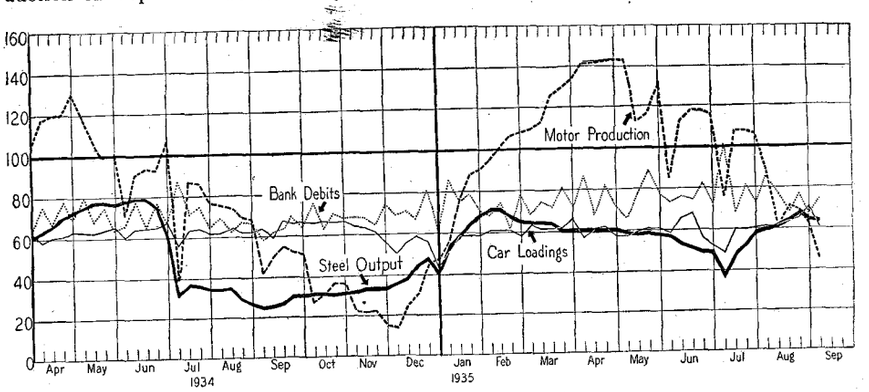
"The Van Sweringens," said *The Wall Street Journal*, "may almost be described as railroad capitalists by accident. These brothers entered the railroad business having little money to work with and built up the largest group of railroads under one control that this country has ever seen.

"At present, with confident backers, prestige, and assets of their own, it would seem likely that they might retain control of their rail empire. They have weathered earlier storms and come through them seemingly none the worse off."

Bulls' Heyday in Wall St.

Last week's bull market in stocks was not due to the operations of large traders, but to a demand for stocks on the part of the general public, Charles R. Gay, President of the New York Stock Exchange, declared in an interview with a representative of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"I believe the public has decided that the depths of the depression are past, and that we are on the way to better times," said Mr. Gay. "I believe the present improvement in the market is a healthy one, and I see no



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly averages of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ending September 7

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danger of a repetition of the errors made before the crash."

The head of the Exchange said he was "most optimistic" that the bull movement was "here to stay."

Other sources of information in Wall Street corroborated Mr. Gay's statement that large traders were not responsible for the week's spectacular advance.

The first of New York's Financial Editors to grasp and make clear the significance of last week's movement was C. Norman Stabler of *The Herald Tribune*. Early in the week, Mr. Stabler referred to the upward movement as "the 'breathing-spell' market." Later, however, while others hesitated to use the term, he referred to the advance as "the bull market."

And a bull market it was. On Monday, ninety-six individual issues went to new highs for the year. On Wednesday, 110 issues reached new highs for the year, and the total number of shares traded in was 2,592,450. This was the largest number of shares to change hands on the Stock Exchange in a single day this year. The rails were selling at their best prices since December 6, 1934.

New gains were registered on Friday in quieter trading. Coppers at one time were up more than 8 points. Steels were firm.

King Cotton's Friend

Of Jesse H. Jones, the Tennessee farmer's son who became a banker and newspaper publisher in Houston, Texas, enlarged his sphere of activity to include the ownership and operation of real estate in New York, and, at sixty-one, is Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Ray Tucker, writing in *Collier's*, he said:

"For lunch he nibbles at a sandwich from a near-by lunch-room, and he subsists mostly on pop-corn. As he moves from office to office, conferring in each clinic with a different class of applicants for loans, he carries his pop-corn bag with him."

Last week Mr. Jones stopped eating pop-corn long enough to make a statement that centered upon him a spotlight otherwise hogged by the new bull market in stocks.

The government crop-reporting board had released a cotton-crop forecast showing a yield of not more than 11,489,000 bales (1,853,000 bales more than last year, but 3,177,000 under the average production of the years 1928-'32).

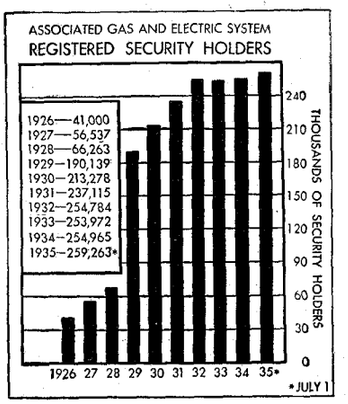
Newspaper editors wanted to know how much money the Government might be expected to lend on the new crop, and, while the wires still were carrying the bulletins telling the story of the crop forecast, an army of reporters descended upon Mr. Jones's office.

The Houston banker told news-men that the RFC had made available $100,000,000 for loans.

Then, he added:

"It is estimated that very little of this year's crop will be borrowed upon, and the Commodity Credit Corporation will not need as much as $100,000,000 at any one time for this purpose. If, however, that amount, or even more, is needed, it will be available."

The immediate effect of the statement was to send cotton up $1 a bale.



4,298 MORE INVESTORS in ASSOCIATED SYSTEM

During the first six months of 1935 the number of owners of registered securities of the Associated System grew from 254,965 to 259,263, *a gain of* 4,298.

Associated security holders are found in every State, in seven United States Possessions, and in 37 foreign countries and their dependencies. There are 90,962 in New York State alone.

BANKS, CHURCHES, COLLEGES INVEST

The number of institutions and fiduciaries holding Associated investments is 10,340:

Banks and trust companies	916
Investment trusts	335
Investment funds	1,580
Schools and colleges	116
Churches	170
Fraternal and benevolent organizations	486
Insurance companies	142
Fiduciaries	
Individuals	5,641
Institutions	954

The great mass of all these Associated security holders are people of average means, clerks, laborers, salesmen, teachers, professional people. More than 120,000 are customers living in areas served by operating companies of the Associated System.

Associated Gas & Electric System

Emily Post

WEDDING GIFTS

Here are two books that have a logical place among every bride's most prized presents—both by the world's recognized authority upon good taste. "Etiquette" is now in its thirty-fifth printing. "The Personality of a House" leads the list of books on home design, furnishing, and decoration.

ETIQUETTE

The Blue Book of Social Usage

BY EMILY POST

The standard authority wherever good taste is a requirement. "It stands out in any group of similar books by reason of its authority, its clarity, its scope, and its infinite attention to detail," says the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. Information on personal manners and social customs in every phase of life, practically from the cradle to the grave, is presented with numerous photographic illustrations of table-settings, flat silver, etc. 8vo, 758 *pages. Cloth binding*, $4.00; *by mail*, $4.18.

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BY EMILY POST

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Persons and Personalities

Years ago, a tall, mild-mannered, diffident boy, twice a day trudged three miles through the pine-woods near Winnfield, to attend a log-cabin school in Le Monde, Louisiana. Later, he went to other schools.

At fifteen he received a teacher's certificate. It was an empty honor. The powers that be decided he was too young to hold down a pedagog's post. So **Oscar Kelly Allen,** later to become Governor of all Louisiana, returned to Winnfield where, on August 2, 1882, he had been born.

He did not remain long. The ambition of this oldest son of a Baptist preacher-farmer was not to be quelled. In 1904, when public education began to spread over the State, he got a commission to teach, was paid $32.50 a month, held the post for eight months, and saved enough money to attend the Springfield, Missouri, Normal School.

From then on he divided his time between school-teaching, and running a small sawmill, until 1908, when he was twenty-six. Then he went for a year to Trinity University at Waxahachie, Texas.

Late in 1909, he resumed his school-teaching until 1911, when he became assistant to a construction engineer. On a trip that year to Paris, Texas, he met Miss Florence Love, who became his wife.

Friends

The political bug nipped him in 1916. He entered the race for Assessor of Winn Parish (county), and won. In this race he was helped by an energetic young man named Huey P. Long whom, later, he, in turn, was to serve devotedly. Long, ten years younger than Allen, then was an attorney.

In 1918, partly in return for the help he had been given, partly because he recognized in young Long promising political traits, O. K. Allen staked his friend to his expenses in a successful race for member of the Louisiana Public Service Commission.

In 1924, when Long was defeated for Governor, Allen managed his campaign in one Congressional District. Four years later, when Long made his second Gubernatorial race, Allen, thinking he could be of assistance to his friend, ran for State Senator. Both were elected, and Huey made Allen his floor-leader.

The friendship between the two ripened with the years. Allen's enemies called him Long's "puppet," and never lost a chance of taunting him with his alleged inability to speak strictly grammatical English. Then, in 1932, Long, now United States Senator, chose Allen as candidate for Governor, and soon saw him installed in office. It is said that Long held a signed, undated resignation from Allen for use if the latter jumped over his traces. Yet Mrs. Allen, a large, motherly woman, always has resented the implication that her husband was putty in Huey's hands.

Gray-haired, fifty-three years old, O. K., as he is called, is easy-going, and shuns the limelight. He never has been beaten in a race for public office, but he never has sought the same office twice. Tho peace-loving, bucolic, heavy-set, he has emotions that, on occasion, can be deeply stirred.

Wide World

Gov. O. K. Allen, friend of the late Senator Long and a likely successor to him

When Long was shot in a hall of the State Capitol, Allen rushed from his chambers into an outer office.

"Is Huey hurt?" he demanded.

"I don't think he is," a newspaper reporter answered.

Allen wheeled around. "Somebody give me a pistol," he shouted. "If there's any shooting to be done I want to be in on it."

The Governor does not look his six-foot height because of his 230-pounds weight. He goes in for gray or blue suits, and always is well-tailored and manicured. His complexion is ruddy.

He doesn't smoke or drink, admits to a great fondness for coffee, and thinks there's nothing like milk and corn bread. He does not care for fancy dishes, but he relishes good, plain, home-cooked meals. His tastes are simple. He likes to hunt ducks in South Louisiana, and to fish in the Mississippi bayous around Baton Rouge.

At least once he stood squarely up to Huey and refused to be a "yes" man. The incident occurred, according to Lemuel Parton in the New York *Sun*, when, "early in Long's incumbency, there was $75,000,000 to be spent on a great road-building project.

"Allen's picture appeared in the paper with the announcement that he would be the Highway Commissioner, and would dish the $75,000,000.

"That's news to me," said Governor Long. "I promised it to somebody else."

"For once, O. K. Allen did not say 'O. K.' He contended stubbornly for the appointment.

"'All right,' said Huey good-naturedly, and tossed him the job."

* * *

Our Lady of the Lake Hospital in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, lay in darkness. Lights gleamed from a small operating-room, lights which cast shadows outside.

Surgeons opened an anteroom filled with tense faces. A heavy-set man whose usually beaming eyes were tense with sadness stepped forward.

James A. Noe, six-foot Lieutenant Governor, was the first man to give his blood in an attempt to save the life of his chief, Huey P. Long.

In the opinion of many Louisianians he may become the first to try to carry on the late Senator's program.

Some New Orleans reports call him a more promising successor than Gov. O. K. Allen; more promising, according to a Universal Service dispatch, because he is strong enough to hold together the less rebellious elements within the Long army of followers.

Difficult

Yet, notwithstanding his promise, this will be no easy job, for, as the New York *Times* pointed out, "none of the aspirants has any great personal following, because the Senator never permitted subordinates to build up such an organization as might make trouble for the central machine."

Said *The Times* in another dispatch: "There was talk that Governor Allen would resign the Governorship and accept appointment from Lieutenant Governor Noe as United States Senator." In this case the assumption was that Noe would head the State political machine.

Noe was elevated to the Lieutenant Governorship last winter to succeed John B. Fournet, who resigned after being elected to a vacancy on the Louisiana Supreme Court.

He had been in the State Senate since 1932, a close supporter of Long.

Jovial, good-natured, a rotund lover of life who makes plenty of money and likes to spend it, this question-mark figure in Louisiana politics became associated with Long in 1928.

Last fall he headed a special legislative committee which investigated alleged vice conditions in New Orleans. The city administration, it was charged, was involved. Long served as counsel for the committee.

The Lieutenant Governor is a wealthy gas and oil operator in Monroe, Louisiana. While in his late thirties he went to the Senate from that city.

He boasts that he is in politics for the love of fellowship and the joy of being in the midst of activity.

On the Mississippi he maintains a houseboat equipped with an engine. He calls it *Noe's Ark*.

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The Open Forum

World War Losses

Sir:—In a former issue of THE DIGEST I saw the figure of 29,757,767 casualties classified under killed, died, and wounded during the World War. Having studied the World War very closely, I wish to submit the following figures: Dead, 12,996,571; wounded, 16,257,000; and, permanently maimed, 5,669,000 casualties in life alone.

We have a difference of around 5,000,000 casualties. So, instead of 29,757,767 casualties, I have around 35,000,000. Also here are a few other figures: Direct money cost of $186,233,637,097. Destroyed homes, factories, and buildings, $84,510,000,000. After the next war that is already near we will have no one left to find figures. Down with War! GEORGE DUBINA.
Philadelphia.

[*The World Almanac* figures on casualties of all belligerents in the World War compiled by United States War Department, corrected June 30, 1928, are as follows: Killed and died, 8,538,315; wounded, 21,219,452; prisoners and missing, 7,750,919. The total of 29,757,767 is that of those listed as killed, died, and wounded.—*Editor.*]

Thank You

Sir:—Your August 31 edition of THE DIGEST proved interesting in many cases as it always does to your regular readers. Particularly noteworthy is the article, "Hunting for Reds Among Methodists."

Your impartial treatment of religious topics always has rather intrigued me.

I have often read of charges in various newspapers and magazines that there is Communistic activity in our Army and Navy. I happen to be on a battle-ship and have never, in two years, even been approached or heard of a sailor being approached by any Communist within the service. I thought this might interest some of you.
U.S.S. *Idaho*. ALEXANDER IUNGERICH.

No Gag

Sir:—A word from a Methodist layman concerning your article "Hunting for Reds Among Methodists" (August 31 issue). The Chicago laymen are not attempting to gag any one, but simply insisting that minority groups of social extremists (some of whom are actually Marxian Socialists) be prevented from issuing public statements in which the whole Methodist denomination is represented as having certain views which it in truth never has held.
New York City. GEORGE WEISS, JR.

Likes Aberhart Plan

Sir:—With no little interest I read "The Aberhart Plan" [THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 31 and September 7], which was sanctioned by the people of Alberta, Canada, because it is a barometer of the extremes our modern civilization will resort to because our leaders are unable to cope satisfactorily with the new problems that confront us. It is a step in the right direction, and will, I think, be a campaign issue in future elections. J. EDWARD SMITH.
Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Pearl Buck Wrong

Sir:—I have just completed reading the article, "No More Deference to Youth" by Pearl Buck, which appeared in your issue of August 31, and am writing to you as a result of it. I am a youth of seventeen, and, in spite of the fact that Pearl Buck insists that youth no longer rebels, and no longer protests against forewarned standards, I, and many others, are doing just that.

Her article was like a sour note upon my ear, and I wouldn't have considered myself a true American youth if I had sat idly by and only ignored it without making an effort to correct it.

FRANK SHERIDAN, JR.
Portsmouth, Ohio.

Good to See

Sir:—It is good to see THE DIGEST returning to first principles. Keep on going back to them until you make it the same fine, old readable paper, with its newspaper summation comments. JULIAN HOUTAIN.
Albany, New York.

Olympics in Germany

Sir:—No American athlete, nor American spectator, should attend the Olympic Games if they are held in Berlin.

Only by such absence can Americans protest peaceably, and possibly effectively, against intolerance, cruelty, and the Nazi idea.
Baltimore. LUCY HAY.

Sir:—The emblem of the Olympic Games bears this phrase printed in German: "I Summon the Youth of the World." The words are not those of Adolf Hitler personally, but of the emblem itself. WM. LOEB.
Philadelphia.

Sir:—It would be nonsensical for this country to refuse to participate and compete in the Olympics against the rest of the world on account of the German attitude toward Jews. Why should we drop out just because of one nation?

It would be a wiser and saner policy for the various National Olympic Committees to assemble in convention and decide whether there is likely to be any discrimination of an unworthy nature. If decided in the affirmative, the Games should be transferred to some other country. CONO N. CARRANO.
Brooklyn, New York.

Open the Door

Sir:—In reply to your article of August 17, "All Doors But One Swing Wide to Youth," I would like to call to your attention one possible source of new development in line with the needs of the American stage.

This is the rapid, but more or less unguided, growth of amateur theatrical organizations in the United States. These groups, most of them with poorly trained leaders, are struggling to learn, and to put before their public an acceptable performance. They have only their ambition and the desire to act to guide them, and, on the other side of the ledger, is the almost certain knowledge that whatever talents they may possess will remain unknown except for their own community.

Why not furnish these organizations with some centralized source of the information they need? Some actual contact with the professional stage.

Give the thousands of young members of these amateur groups the knowledge that they may be seen by some able critic, and you will not only greatly increase public interest in the theater but also should uncover a constant reserve of new talent. J. G. PITTS,
Director, Community Players.
Elizabethton, Tennessee.

Cartoons Biased?

Sir:—You can, with word-pictures, make a pretty good monkey out of any one, but when a cartoonist puts a governor's head or a senator's head on the body of a monkey, and has him climbing a tree, or throwing bills disguised as coconuts—well, it is all just too realistic. As yet I haven't seen our President in the rôle of a monkey, but they've made him just about everything else that is uncomplimentary.

The man who writes in order to express his opinion, or the opinion of some one else, may be stingingly sarcastic, eloquently poetic, or may make words ring bell-clear with facts. Every one does not bother to read, and practically every one is drawn to the study of a picture.

The cartoonist, indeed, is nearly king with his biting wit, his limitless ability to stir any emotion almost instantaneously. A cartoon promotes immediate thought.

At any rate, if being cartooned and ridiculed by a cartoonist, or, rather, an army of cartoonists, is considered desirable, our President should be the happiest man on earth. He sure is "getting it in the neck." From every conceivable angle he has been thoroughly put on the spot.

Why not a few cartoons from THE LITERARY DIGEST giving credit where credit is due? I know President Roosevelt is not all wrong and very much right in many of his ideas.
Chicago. ERWIN F. BEYER.

[THE DIGEST tries to print cartoons both favorable and unfavorable to the persons depicted therein. It tries to present both sides in drawings as well as text.—*Editor.*]

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Champion Hitch-Hiker

—Weed for King Features

The Italo-Ethiopian Debate

Sir:—*An Open Letter to Premier Benito Mussolini and Emperor Haile Selassie.*

Gather together your finest athletes. Have them meet in a series of competitive events in some neutral country.

If your men are the winners, Il Duce, you are to gain your demands in Ethiopia; but if they are the losers, you are to relinquish to the dark race all of your present colonies in Africa.

Is this satisfactory to you, "Conquering Lion of Judah"—the field of sport in place of the field of battle to settle your prolonged dispute?

Blade and gunpowder are not the symbols of civilized justice, but of military power and barbaric destruction.

JOSEPH JOHN STANINA.
Everett, Massachusetts.

Sir:—If all peoples would support the peace-wanting nations and boycott Italy accordingly, Mussolini would soon see that he has made a sad mistake. HOMER BERGAN.
Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

Sir:—Rome long ago civilized England. The Italy of Dante, Michelangelo, Columbus, Galileo, Monteverdi and a host of others, enlightened the world. Modern Italy with Mussolini, D'Annunzio, Marconi, Mascagni, Papini, Pirandello, and hosts of others, is in a position to build sanitary cities, good roads, hospitals, marble temples, fine schools and industries, and promote a truly clean, free, happy living in "Christian" Ethiopia. D. A. DE LALLA.
Bayonne, New Jersey.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Threnody.—

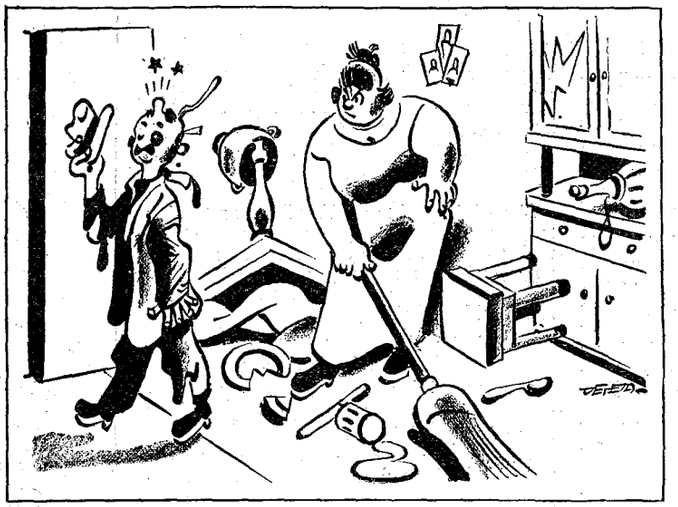
The old blue eagle
Is now illegal.
—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Experienced.—
When he sneaked in at three
With guilt in his eyes,
She asked him no questions—
She knew all the lies.
—C. C. McMillan, in *Real America.*

No Trouble at All.—GOB—"At the dance Thursday night, my suspenders broke right in the middle of the dance-floor."

SHE—Weren't you terribly embarrassed?"

GOB—"No, my roommate had them on."—*U. S. S. Pennsylvania Keystone.*



"Adieu, sweet lady! I leave thee without rancor!"
—Il Travaso *(Rome)*

Early Bird.—A negro woman shuffled up to the desk. She answered the investigator's questions briskly.

Her age? Just seventy, suh.

Any children? Yessuh, a daughter.

The daughter's age? Seventy-five.

The investigator frowned. How could that be?

"Well," the applicant explained promptly, "you see I got married awfully early."—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

Mother Machree, 1935.—
Sure, I love your new permanent wave and bobbed hair,
And the brows still left standing and penciled with care;
I miss the dear face that was lifted for me—
Ah, who'd guess that, in shorts, dear, you're Mother Machree!
—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

Night-Shift.—"I shall have to put you fellows in the same room," said the host.

"That's all right," the guests replied.

"Well, I think," said the host, "you'll have a comfortable night. It's a feather-bed."

At two o'clock in the morning one of the guests awoke his companion.

"Change places with me, Dick," he groaned. "It's my turn to lie on the feather."—*Grit.*

Turn About.—The skipper of a tramp steamer, in writing up the log recording an eventful day, rounded off his task with the entry: "Mate intoxicated." To the mate, who indignantly protested on reading it, the skipper retorted: "Well, it's true, ain't it?"

On the following day it was the mate's duty to write up the log, and he completed his account with "Skipper sober."

The captain stared at it for a moment, then exploded.

"Well, it's true, ain't it?" was the mate's rejoinder.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Crœsus.—Two dark figures in front of a Lenox Avenue restaurant gesticulated threateningly. Their voices rose higher. The cop saw his duty, and sauntered that way.

The voices lowered, and the gesticulations subsided, as he approached, and he was convinced that it was only a friendly argument. For, as he paused, this is what he heard:

"I tells you I ain't got it, and I tells you again. Now, you do what I tells you and go see Jim. Boy, that man's got money, real money—boy, I mean he's got foldin' money."—*New York Sun.*

Colossal—"Well, Johnny," said the uncle who hadn't seen him for some time, "you are getting to be quite a big boy now, aren't you?"

"Yep," replied the kid, "pop says I'm growing like the public debt."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Last Mile.—
Old and haggard, pale and worn,
Wrinkled, shriveled, tattered, and torn.
Bedraggled and creased like an ancient mummer—
Your white linen suit at the end of summer.—*Judge.*

Something Screwy.—A very strict lady was called out of bed one morning at 5 A.M. The following dialog ensued:

VOICE—"Hello!"

LADY—"Hello."

VOICE—"How are you this morning?"

LADY—"All right."

VOICE—"Then I guess I must have the wrong number."—*Troy Times Record.*

The Wrath of the Godly.—"Last Sabbath," said an elder with glee, "as kirk was coming out, a drover chiel from Dumfries came along the road whistling and looking as happy as if it was the middle o' the week. Weel, oors is a Godfearing set o' lads, and they nearly killed him."—*The Observer (London).*

Slips That Pass in the Type

Sadists.—Mr. and Mrs. —— —— visited fiends in Chelsea Sunday.—*Augusta (Me.) paper.*

Clever Car.—Auto Knocks Man Down. Then Picks His Pocket.—*Head-line in Binghamton (N. Y.) paper.*

Shotguns Are Cheaper, Tho.—Merchants of Raleigh, N. C., recently contributed $300 to buy poison for ridding the town of rates.—*Newton (Kan.) paper.*

We Don't.—"Do you know what it is to sit down of an evening with a book in your hand, your faithful dog in your mouth, and your good pipe at your feet?"—*Brooklyn paper.*

Bright and Shining Light.—The bride's mother was gowned in silver candlesticks and decorated corsage of pink rosebuds and lilies of the valley.—*St. Paul (Minn.) paper.*

Better Scram, Grampaw.—A special town meeting has been called for Monday evening at 8 at the town hall to raise money for old age assistance and slaughtering.—*Greenfield (Mass.) paper.*

We'll Bet He Looked Adorable.—The bride was given in marriage by her uncle, Mr. C——— S—— of Little Falls, who wore a Swiss embroidered lace gown, ivory in color with a long train.—*New York paper.*

Sure Is.—After hearing that a former Congressman was thrown over a fence by a bull, Johnson said:

"When a Congressman throws the bull throws a Congressman, that bunll throws a Congressman, that is news."—*Mitchell (S. D.) paper.*

Thar She Blows.—Chevrolet, $145. '31 Roadster, beautiful green with cream wheels; new tires, top, paint and upholstery; the motor has been thoroughly reconditioned; this car is perfect, but it won't last long; act quick.—*Advertisement in Wash. (D. C.) paper.*

Pardon?—In mention of the reappointment or Mr. ——— our article stated that he made a proscedent to accept the appointment. The statment was intended to say that Mr. ——— broke a prescident and declined to accept the appointment.—*Charleston (Ark.) paper.*

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He Smoked Out the Secrets of Nations in Revolt..and Revealed This Amazing INSIDE STORY OF WORLD INTRIGUE!

Personal History *free*

TO NEW MEMBERS OF THE LITERARY GUILD

By VINCENT SHEEAN

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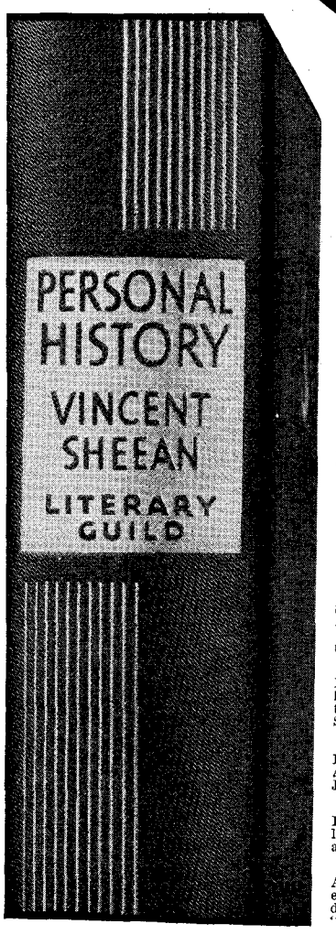

All These National Leaders Gave Him Their Confidences:

Primo de Rivera
Georges Clemenceau
Abd El Krim
Premier Painleve
Michael Borodin
Madame Borodin
Lord Robert Cecil
Henri Poincare
Blasco Ibanez
Madame Sun-Yat Sen
General Chiang Kai Shek
Eugene Chen
The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and many others

Sample Sheean's Hair-Raising Adventures:

Followed for days by Spanish spies—cast in prison for seditious activities—until the American State Department cabled a protest to Primo de Rivera.

Smuggled in disguise into the Rif in Africa to interview Abd El Krim—and held captive by Riffian cutthroats.

Plotting to smuggle the Chinese Finance Minister (T. V. Soong) through the lines of Chiang Kai Shek's army.

In a race riot between Jews and Arabs at the Wailing Wall of Jerusalem.

Intriguing to save Madame Borodin's life by smuggling her out of China as a relative.

And many other exciting alarms, excursions, disputes, and triumphs of daring and endurance—all to get "the story."

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